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CELEBRATE JULY 12TH IN WAINWRIGHT

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The Wainwright Star

OPTICIAN, ETC.
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E. L. Cork & Co., Jewelers

VOLUME VII — WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16th., 1915 — NUMBER 37

JULY 12TH WILL BE GREAT DAY IN WAINWRIGHT

People Have Set Out To Make The Celebration Big Success

The Twelfth of July will be a great day in Wainwright for its people have set out to make it such. Preparations for the big event are now being prosecuted and every arrangement that will tend toward success is being taken in hand by the committees.

Trees lining Main street and second avenue, with bunting and flags adorning every residence, will greet the many visitors upon their arrival in Wainwright shortly after 10 o'clock on the morning of the Twelfth. Following the grand Orange procession, Sir James Outram, Bart, of Vermilion, will give the chief address of the day from the balcony of the Wainwright hotel. This will be heard by the whole army of visitors who will assemble around the hostelry.

Baseball competitions, horse racing, band contests, events for cadets and girl guides and many other attractions will make up the program of the day. In the evening, a massed band concert will be given in the skating rink and following this a dance will be held in the Etite theatre. Everything that will enthuse and amuse is being arranged for by the various committees. The Twelfth of July will be a great day in Wainwright.

It is expected that the special train from the east will be run so as to include Unity, Scott and Biggar.

USUAL THURSDAY HALF HOLIDAY FOR SUMMER MONTHS

Beginning on the first Thursday in July and continuing throughout July, August and September, stores in Wainwright will close at noon on each and every Thursday. An early closing day has been observed in Wainwright during the past three years.

SUNDAY SERVICES IN LOCAL CHURCHES

At St. Thomas' church on Sunday mornings the Rector is preaching a series of sermons on "The Lords Prayer".

Holy Communion will be administered at the morning service next Sunday in the Anglican church.

The morning service in St. Andrews church on Sunday will be of special interest to the boys and girls. At the evening service, Mr. Murphy will take for his subject "Lonesomeness". All are invited.

Rev. Mr. Bosomworth, acting minister of the Grace Methodist church, will preach his last sermon in Wainwright on Sunday evening. Leaving Wainwright, he will proceed to Edson, to act in a temporary capacity for about a month Following this, he will journey to Athabasca where he will assume a permanent charge.

THAT OUT-OF-TOWN ORDER—GOOD BYE!

Every dollar you send out of town flies away with a value that rightfully belongs to your community. Spend it at home, with your home merchant, where its value stays with you and helps to build up your interests. When you come to think of it, there are only two kinds of dollars—the "Dollar with Wings" and the "Development Dollar." The "Dollar with Wings" goes to build up the Far Distant City, the Big Metropolis. The "Development Dollar" goes to build up the Home Town. It helps build up a nation of real men and women. Then let us make the dollars we spend "Development Dollars," home-town builders, building for us and our neighbors and our children, making our community more prosperous, more happy, more contented.

CLINTON N. HOWARD IMPRESSED AUDIENCE AT BIG MEETING

With a modesty that was almost infectious, yet with a power that held his audience so intent that it absorbed his every word, Clinton N. Howard, talked for two solid hours in the Elite theatre on Monday evening. He dealt in general with many things; in particular he spoke of the evils of the liquor traffic, for, in the interests of the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League and its great prohibition campaign, it was purposely to denounce the evils of "John Barleycorn" that Clinton N. Howard, America's great orator, made his initial visit to Wainwright.

Absorbed in the text he was illustrating, this artist of oratory painted verbal pictures. They were imaginery, yet when the sketch was completed, every member of the gathering saw the picture in its true light; in the light it was painted by Clinton N. Howard and as he would have it painted. He did not tell the people anything they did not know concerning the consequences of the liquor evil for these have been told time and time again. What he did do was to tell them of its consequences in phrases that were different to those they had heard before. He told them that "John Barleycorn" must die in the style peculiar to him; in that style which has built for him a reputation from one end of the continent to the other.

He told the people that they made a mistake if they thought that the only stupendous war was the one now raging in Europe. They were wrong, he said, because war just as stupendous was raging against the liquor evil and against "John Barleycorn," who was the leader of the army. Clinton N. Howard said that from the cathedral down to the barn "Barleycorn" death was ordered the barn because the "old nags" within, wished to free themselves from his merciless driving. "God has given the world a new conscience in the liquor question and this is what gives us power. You will never have peace until you have prohibition" said the speaker.

In opening his address, Mr. Howard spoke of the attitude of the United States in the present conflict. He, like all other Americans, had been ordered by the president to be neutral. "But every true-blooded American is always ardently hoping for the success of the Britis cause" said Mr. Howard. This expression of the conscience of true Americans was heartily applauded by the audience.

Dr. Little acted as chairman of the evening. The meeting opened with a solo by Rev. H. Assiter, and the singing of a chorus by local prohibition followers. It closed with the singing of the national anthem.

COUNCIL HOLDS QUIET SESSION

The council meeting held on Tuesday evening was an unusually quiet one. G. L. Gregson resigned his post as a member of the Board of Health, the resignation being referred to the committee on health, parks and cemeteries. It was decided by the council to lay off Night Watchman Primrose for 3 months. Other business transacted was of a routine character.

Members of the 50th and 51st battalions from Calgary passed through Wainwright on their way to sea port, on Thursday morning last. They stopped here long enough to change engines and to ease their train-tired limbs.

FORTY-NINERS ARRIVE SAFELY IN ENGLAND

Cable Is Received Locally From Pte. Norman E. Cook of Wainwright

Plymouth, June 14--Arrived Safely.--Cook

Preceding is the text of a cable received locally yesterday from N. E. Cook, of the 49th Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary force, of which many Wainwright boys are members. It was generally thought that the boys who set sail on the Megantic, had arrived in England on Friday last, in fact, information to this effect was sent over the wires and circulated throughout the country. This information however, has since proved incorrect.

This makes the second whole battalion recruited in Edmonton to land in Britain, and the fifth unit made up partly of Edmonton men. These are the 9th battalion, now broken up among other battalions on the firing line; the 19th Alberta Dragoons, now in France; the 23rd battalion from Quebec, of which one-quarter is made up of Edmonton district men; the 31 st from Calgary, about half of which is from this city; and the 49 th battalion, entirely recruited here. In addition 250 men of the 51st battalion now on their way to England.

THAT STRAWBERRY SOCIAL

The ladies Aid of the Presbyterian church will hold an ice cream social on the lawn of Mrs. Elder's residence on Friday evening of this week, beginning at 7 o'clock. In case of inclement weather, the social will be held in the church.

MISS PETERSON RECOVERS

Friends of Miss Ione Peterson will be pleased to hear that Miss Peterson has successfully undergone an operation for appendicitis, the operation being performed in the hospital of the celebrated Mayo Brothers, Rochester, Minn. Miss Peterson is expected to return to Wainwright within the next few days.

GILT EDGE PICNIC

Should the weather prove favorable, the Wainwright ball-team will journey to Gilt Edge on Thursday to meet its aggregation in a return game

The annual picnic is being held at Gilt Edge on Thursday and it is expected that a fairly large crowd of Wainwright visitors will be in attendance

ADMIRAL DE LA PEYRERE
Commander of the naval forces of France.

Crop Prospects Never Better In 24 Years Says U.F.A. President

Reports summing up crop conditions throughout all Western Canada, agree that the general situation was never better. Seeding was completed in time, and the seed was scarcely in the ground when heavy rains fell, and the crops are uniformly a week to ten days ahead of average seasons. Reports from all parts agree that farmers have done their work better than any previous year and a higher class of husbandry is in evidence throughout the country. Pasture is in splendid conditions, and all kind of live stock are doing well. The President of the United Farmers of Alberta, says, "During a residence of 24 years in this Province, I have never seen crop prosects better than they are at present. Indeed, I would say, that I have never seen them so good."

EXCHANGE WILL STIMULATE

With the exchange of over two thousand acres of land in the Wainwright district to new owners who intend to place the same under cultivation, an added stimulus should be given to trade conditions in Wainwright. This large acreage of land has been purchased during the past two weeks, by farmers of the district through the Wainwright Realty Co., and all have stated their intention to begin operations on the land at the earliest possible moment. Some have already started and land that hitherto laid idle is now being treated with the breaking plows.

LIGHT FROST REPORTED

Although a slight frost visited the district on Monday night and did a little damage to garden truck, enquires elicit the information that the growing grain has been untouched. Several degrees of frost were recorded on Monday night. Potatoes were a little "nipped" but not serious enough to warrant re-seeding.

WHEAT DOES WELL.

Wonderful progress is being made by the crops in the Wainwright district and during the past few days, samples of spring wheat 30 inches high have been brought into town. Samples of rye, standing forty inches in height and ready to head out, are also to be seen in town.

LEAVES FOR VANCOUVER

W. H. Holmes, well-known in Wainwright, who has been acting as secretary to H. A. Driggs at the provincial gaol, Fort Saskatchewan, for the past year, left for Vancouver on Monday last. Prior to his departure Mr. Holmes was presented with a purse containing a magnificent sum donated by the staff, as a slight recognition of esteen and regard in which they held him. The presentation was made by Mr. J. Doran.

KENNY YARDS ARE ACQUIRED BY ATLAS LUMBER COMPANY

Arrangements have now been completed whereby the Atlas Lumber Company Ltd., have acquired the local interests of the lumber company formerly controlled by Mr. Robert Kenny. It is announced that Mr. Kenny will remain as business manager of the concern. The company will erect new offices and a sash shed at the corner of Fourth avenue and Queens streets and will also build new lumber sheds in which to house their materials. The company has placed orders for a large consignment of lumber and also for other materials requisite to home and other building. These are expected to arrive within the next few days. Immediately following their arrival they will be placed in the new sheds.

Mr. Bosomworth will conduct the services in the Methodist church on Sunday.

M. Meckleburg, the celebrated eye specialist, will visit Wainwright June 29 th. He will register at the Wainwright hotel.

After making a trip into the Peace River cotntry, B. Simmerman has returned to Wainwright.

A visit to Small's furniture store where there is now displayed a new stock of furniture will amply repay the homemaker.

Notification is given by Sherman D. Mills of the purchase by him of the coal interests formerly held by J. C. Shirley. Mr. Mills respectfully requests the patrouage of the people of Wainwright

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD

A memorial service to the late Mrs. J. E. Davey was given in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last when Rev. Thos. Murphy, B. A., delivered a sermon upon the subject: "The Home Beyond". The service was largely attended and was impressive. Following the sermon, an appropriate quartette entitled, "One Sweet Solemn Thought" was rendered by Mrs. Murphy, Miss Brunker and Messrs Scott and Bryden.

After conducting an inspection of the latest styles in Canadian and American fall millinery, Mrs. Wilcox of the G. H. Beaudry Company, returned from Edmonton on Tuesday.

LOCAL PASTOR IS INDUCTED INTO MINISTRY

Impressive Ceremony Conducted In Presbyterian Church Tuesday Night

For the first time in the history of Wainwright, an ordination service was conducted here on Tuesday evening when Rev. Thomas Murphy, B. A., pastor of the Presbyterian church, was inducted into the Presbyterian ministry. The service, which was impressive, was attended by a large number of persons. It was conducted by the Presbytery of Vermilion, members being present in the persons of Rev. W. Simons, superintendent of missions, Rev. T. H. McPherson of Riley, M. M. Zalizniak, Vegreville and Rev. P. K. McGregor, clerk of the Presbytery, of Lamont.

Rev. Mr. McPherson preached a timely sermon to the minister in which he told of the opportunities confronting Mr. Murphy in his field of endeavor. To the people, Rev. Mr. Simons gave an address. He told them of their relation to the minister, that it was necessary for them to extend to him every sympathy in his work. At the conclusion of the service, Rev. W. Simons, expressed pleasure at the amount of interest taken in the ceremony by members of the congregation.

NEW PASTOR IS CHOSEN FOR LOCAL METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. R. Kells Swenerton, M, A., B.D., for the past four years stationed at Bawlf, will be the permanent minister of the Grace Methodist church. Accompanied by Mrs. Swenerton and child, the new pastor will arrive in Wainwright some time next week to assume his new duties. The Rev. Mr. Swenerton is said to be an exceptionally good speaker and the possessor of many good points. It is anticipated that he will become popular in Wainwright.

FIRST LEAF OF ANOTHER CHAPTER IS TURNED OVER IN ARRIVAL OF LOCAL VOLUNTEERS IN ENGLAND

It seems but a few days ago since Wainwright people assembled in the Elite theatre to honor the men of this community who had enlisted to take part in our Empire's battles. On Tuesday last these men, to whom the Daughters of the Empire had given small presents, to whom George L. Hudson, member of our constituency, had given words of inspiration, arrived in England. In a few more days they will be transported to France and within a few days following, will be sent further onward, to their final distination— the firing line.

Only a few brief weeks separate the events of to day from the time our Wainwright boys were home doing their daily civilian duties. It does not seem but a day or so since we heard of the news of their enlistment. Yet, since that time they have undergone strenuous training in Edmonton, they have traveled from Alberta's capital to the sea-port, they have crossed the broad Atlantic and now they are in the Motherland. All this has happened in a few weeks. But such is the change of time and such the calling of war. Our boys carry with them the best of wishes from this town. We all hope they will return unscathed and victorious. But will they all return?

People here are now anxiously awaiting news from the Old Country to tell them of further developments. Whether or not our volunteers will undergo training in England or be transported for training in France, is a question. It is presumed, however, that they will occupy the English training grounds for several weeks and that at the conclusion of this training they will be sent into active service.

MADE IN CANADA
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
Makes pure, delicious, healthful biscuits, cakes and pastry. It is the only well-known strictly high class baking powder made in Canada, selling at a medium price.
Read the label
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Ability Rewarded

C.P.R. Keep Close Watch on Their Employees and Make Promotions When Merited

In any organization so large as that of the C.P.R., employing under similar conditions over 100,000 employees are on the payroll, one great problem is that of keeping the employees, so to speak, a cynanic part of a living organization and not of a mere machine. Zeal and ambition must be kept burning. Just as every soldier of Napoleon carried a field marshal's baton in his knapsack, so every office boy in the company must feel he is a possible president, not merely earn his dollar a day till pension day. One system introduced on the western lines with this in mind has proved exceedingly efficient. Each superintendent or foreman or head of a department makes two reports a year on his staff. Bright men are thus earmarked for special promotion. If any man is criticised the report is shown to him and initialled by him before it goes to Winnipeg. He gets a square deal, and if he has any life in him he minds his ways so that no such criticism can be made twice. Then again there are independent scouts, looking for the bright men, the tidy station agent, the courteous trainman, the man cool in an emergency, the inventive mechanic, the stenographer who can run the office when the chief is absent. These scouts are searching for merit only, not for faults.

Over the whole system of the Canadian Pacific ideas and suggestions made by employees are not only welcomed, but lead to promotion. They go to the Record Office, where a statement of the employee's career is attached to the suggestion before it is considered by a committee. If the idea is adopted the report of the employee's career is then before the eyes of the powers that be, and recognition is sure to follow. The needle in the haystacks is easy enough to find with a magnet, and there are a dozen magnets looking out for merit among the 100,000 employees of the C.P.R.

$100 REWARD, $100
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution, and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Prisoners From Submarines

The Germans maintain that orders are not merely an excuse, but a justification, for any enormity, even for the wholesale sacrifice of innocent life. That is a view wholly incompatible with any theory of positive morality and wholly repugnant to the doctrines of any law which is founded on English law is founded, upon the principles of that morality. Whatever may be the view of German jurists, it is a well established rule with our law that superior orders are no defence in the case of a soldier who has committed a crime. If he shoots a man and has no better defence, he is liable to be tried and, on conviction, to be hanged. Responsible opinion in this country has not, however, demanded that submarine prisoners should be brought to trial for these acts, or that they should be treated with harshness.—London Times.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

U.S. Emigration Exceeds Immigration

For the first time in the history of the United States emigration is exceeding immigration. Up to the end of October each month's movement had shown a net gain on the operation. In November 5,400 more departed than arrived. In December 15,000 more went out than entered, and in January 10,800 more left than were admitted. That tendency seems to have confirmed in February. The heaviest emigration has been to Southern Italy. This is presumably due to the calling up of Italian reservists to the colors.—London Financier.

MOTHERS!
Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Your Children While Teething
It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
TO ANY SUFFERER FROM KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST MANHOOD, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, I WILL SEND FREE (CLOSE SEALED) MEDICAL BOOK ON THE CAUSES AND WONDERFUL CURE OF THE NEW DISCOVERY, THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NO. 2 & 3.
THERAPION
Is positively the most powerful and Absolutely FREE from all Poisons and Drugs. Cures in 1 to 5 days. Sent Anywhere Privately. Address: THE THERAPION CO., Dept. 1, Box 1, Station D, Toronto, Ont.
WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

300 CARLOADS
Seed and Table Potatoes
200 CARLOADS BALED HAY
Prompt Delivery—Reasonable Prices. We finance Government and Municipal Relief Orders.
Write, Phone or Write to
Wilton Produce Co.,
502 Confederation Life Bldg.,
WINNIPEG.

H. M. S. Lion's Escape

Fake Wireless Message Outwits the Guileless German.

An interesting sidelight upon the North Sea battle is supplied in a statement made to a correspondent by an officer of H.M.S. Indomitable, which played a prominent part in the action.

After the Lion, which led the attack had been struck by a shell and was forced to drop out of the fighting line, an urgent wireless message was despatched by Sir David Beatty to Chatham calling for tugs to be sent out immediately to the scene of action to tow the disabled flagship to the harbor.

The message was (as the admiral intended it should be) intercepted by German submarines operating in the rear, between the British coast and the east coast. The enemy submarines ignorant of the ruse practised upon them, took up a position on the line of retreat to Chatham, and patiently awaited the arrival of the crippled Lion with the intended prize, and if he has any life in him he minds his ways so that no such criticism can be made twice. Then again there are independent scouts, looking for the bright men, the tidy station agent, the courteous trainman, the man cool in an emergency, the inventive mechanic, the stenographer who can run the office when the chief is absent. These scouts are searching for merit only, not for faults.

Do It Now.—Disorders of the digestive apparatus should be dealt with at once before complications arise that may be difficult to cope with. The surest remedy to this end and one that is within reach of all, is Dr. Jamelee's Vegetable Pills, the best laxative and sedative on the market. Do not delay, but try them now. One trial will convince anyone that they are the best stomach regulator that can be got.

Duty of Neutrals

Germany has been for at least twenty-five years preparing itself in a masterly manner for just such a conflict, utilizing up great works, accumulating munitions and preparing its military and naval forces. It believed itself to be fully prepared for a speedy victory and knew that its adversaries were quite unprepared. The latter depended entirely upon the opportunity always open for arming and supplying themselves in case of need, provided they could gain sufficient time. Was it the duty of the United States, in its duty now, virtually to array itself on the side of the fully armed belligerents by refusing to supply either side with what it needs to equip itself for a conflict from which it could no longer escape?"—New York Journal of Commerce.

Canada Born in the Contingents

Canada's second contingent is showing little if any improvement of native born Canadians than the first contingent. The Toronto Telegram is authority for the statement that officers of the second contingent claim that 60 per cent. of their men are Canadians. If this be true, we have the following result:

First Contingent.....	35%
Second Contingent.....	75%
Third Contingent.....	75%

This seems to be a reasonable result. The Canadian Courier argues that the unattached, adventure-loving Englishman rushed into the first contingent, but there were not so many of him for the second and third.

Memel, now taken by the Russians, was founded in 1252 by Poppo von Osnam, a grand master of the Teutonic Order. It was originally known as New Dartmund, but the name was afterwards changed to Memelburg. The Russians have occupied it twice before, in 1757 and 1813. Besides being the central point of the Baltic timber trade, Memel is the headquarters of the amber trade. An enterprising German firm undertook the dredging of the mouth and bed of the Kurlashes Haff, and established their works at Schwarzort, about 1½ miles from Memel. It is said that nearly 60,000 pounds of amber has been found there in a season.

A traveller on a journey was much annoyed by a pedantic bore who forced himself upon him and made a great parade of his learning. The traveller bore it as long as he could, and at length, looking at him gravely, said: "My friend, you and I know all that is to be known."

"How is that?" said the man, pleased with what he thought a compliment to his learning. "Why," said the traveller, "you know everything except that you are a fool, and I know that."

Aunt Ethel—Well, Beatrice, were you very brave at the dentist's?

Beatrice—Yes, Auntie, I was.

Aunt Ethel—Then, there's the half crown I promised you. And now tell me what he did to you.

Beatrice—He pulled out two of Willie's teeth!

The telephone operator was spending the summer holiday granted by a benevolent G.P.O. by the sounding sea. On the second morning, however, she had occasion to rate the maid of the lodgings for real or imagined negligence. "Why didn't you call me as I told you thi' morning?" she demanded.

"I did, miss," replied the maid, with an injured air. "I called out 'Seven-thirty,' and all you said was, 'Number engaged.'"

An Irish tenant had unexpectedly paid his rent, and the landlord felt very grateful.

"Now, O'Flaherty," he said, "which would you rather have—a ton of coal or a dozen of whiskey?"

"Ye will have ye' joke, sorr," replied the tenant; "ye know I burn peat."

"I paid the landlady all the back board I owed before moving into the fraternity house."

"Ah, I see! You wanted to be well settled."

Better Seed Grain

The Story of an Inquiry of Importance to Farmers

This is the story of an inquiry, an inquiry of as much importance to the country as such a thing can be. The story is told by Mr. Edgar D. Eddy, B.S.A., chief seed inspector of the Dominion department of agriculture, and is given in Bulletin No. 59 of the seed branch, of which Mr. Geo. H. Clark is commissioner. It is the title of "An Inquiry Regarding the Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and Ensilage Corn Used for Seed in Canada." Mr. Eddy, introducing the work to the Honorable Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, says that "the data obtained is interesting and, we are surprising." It is all of that. It was in the spring of 1913 that the inquiry was commenced and was continued in 1914. Mr. Eddy explains that seed inspectors were instructed to visit farmers and procure samples of seed actually being put in the ground. This they did and over 3,700 samples found their way to the seed laboratory at Ottawa. With them was sent information in regard to variety, source of supply, treatment of smut prevention, rate of seeding, cleaning and selection.

With the foregoing before him Mr. Eddy started his inquiry. After stating that in some cases samples were taken from lots that were yet to be cleaned before seeding so that the summary of the purity test as ports is incorrect to this extent, is indicating the impurities that were in the seed when sown, he sums up his conclusions by saying, "After making full allowance for all inaccuracies, it is clear that the value of the grain crops produced in Canada is enormously lowered each year through the use of poor seed. Surprisingly little attention is paid to obtaining the most suitable varieties. The seed is seldom selected or graded, except to pass it through a fanning mill once or twice, and often not even this is done; in many cases the mills are not equipped with proper sieves and little improvement is effected.

"Experiments have repeatedly shown that certain varieties of grain give the largest yields in particular districts. In order to obtain the best results, it is important to study varieties and select those best adapted to the soil and climatic conditions under which they are to be grown. The lack of attention given to selection is indicated by the fact that over forty per cent. of the farmers from whom samples of wheat, oats and barley were collected did not know the variety name of the grain they were growing."

Then follows a series of tables showing the number of samples and the varieties received from all the provinces and the results of the tests that were made. First we have treatment for smut, which is common in the Prairie Provinces, but not in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, although it could frequently be done with profit. Then the sources of seed supply are indicated followed by a table giving the rates of seeding. Cleaning and selection are next in order. Mr. Eddy remarking, "The most significant feature of the inquiry is the information brought out in regard to the impurities sown with the seed as a result of the lack of proper cleaning." An illustrative table accompanies this section.

Summaries of impurities are given, which furnish, as the author says, "striking evidence of the extent to which weeds are introduced through dirty seed."

Sections are devoted to the "Germination of Oats, Barley, Wheat and Flax," "Ensilage Corn," to "Seed on the Ear and Shelled," to "Planting Hills and Drills" and to a "Summary and Conclusions," the whole forming a 32-page Bulletin of vital interest.

A civil engineer, who was building a railway in Mexico, was trying to show a native how much the new railway would benefit the country.

"How long does it take you to carry your produce to market at present?" he asked.

"With a mule it takes three days," was the reply.

"There you are!" exclaimed the engineer. "When the new railway is in operation you will be able to take your produce to market and return home the same day!"

"Very good, sir," was the placid reply, but what shall I do with the other two days?"

The New French Army

The new French forces are in good health and spirits, and they have learnt much that they did not know when the war began. Their equipment is much improved. They are amply supplied with officers, and the officers, particularly in the higher commands, are younger and more vigorous. All the old generals at the head of large commands have been eliminated, and the average age for general officers is ten years lower than in August.—London News and Leader.

The latest Boston story is about a small child who fell out of a window. A kind-hearted lady came hurrying up with the anxious question, "Dear, dear! How did you fall?"

The child looked up at the questioner and replied, in a voice choked with sobs, "Vertically, ma'am."

Great Britain has now over a million men in the field, which is 110 times the figure of Agincourt; 32 times that of the Crimea; 25 times the Peninsula; 14 times the figure of the Second Afghan war; and four times the tally of 1901.

FIND OUT

The Kind of Food That Will Keep You Well

The true way is to find out what is best to eat and drink, and then cultivate a taste for those things instead of poisoning ourselves with improper, indigestible food, etc.

A conservative Eastern woman writes:

"I have used Grape-Nuts 5 years for the young and for the aged; in sickness and in health; at first following directions carefully, later in a variety of ways as my taste and judgment suggested.

"But its most special personal benefit has been as a substitute for meat, and served dry with cream when rheumatic troubles made it important for me to change diet.

"Served in this way with the addition of a cup of hot Postum and a little fruit it has been used at my morning meal for six months, during which time my health has much improved, nerves have grown steadier, and a gradual decrease in my excessive weight adds greatly to my comfort."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

How Zam-Buk Cures Skin Diseases

As soon as applied, Zam-Buk penetrates right to the very root of the disease and kills the cause thereof. The rich herbal essences then so stimulate the cells below the surface that new healthy tissue is formed, which, as it grows, forces out the diseased tissue. Zam-Buk cures from the bottom up. This is the reason that sores and skin diseases cured by Zam-Buk, do not return.

Zam-Buk is entirely different from all other ointments. It does not contain harsh minerals, or poisonous coloring matter. Nor does it contain coarse animal fats, which, in a short time, go rancid. Zam-Buk will keep indefinitely.

Many people have been cured by Zam-Buk after having suffered years and spent hundreds of dollars trying various remedies in vain. If you suffer from any skin disease or injury, benefit by the experiences of others. Try Zam-Buk first. Don't trouble with useless remedies.

Zam-Buk is unequalled for eczema, piles, pimples, cuts, burns, bruises, cold sores, frost bites, chapped hands, and all skin diseases and injuries.

We are so convinced that a trial of Zam-Buk will prove to you its superiority, that we will send you a FREE TRIAL box on receipt of this article, name of paper, and 1c. stamp to pay return postage. Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

All Druggists and Stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box

Oldest Port in Russia

Archangel Soon to be a Big War Port

"Archangel, the oldest port of the Russian empire, awakes to vital war importance when Arctic ice clears from White Sea. Russia is now able to communicate with her allies through a free western port and to receive much needed war supplies and other manufactures over a route thousands of miles shorter then that via Vladivostock.

"Archangel is situated at the head of the Dvina delta, as far north as the northernmost shores of Hudson Bay. It is the largest and most important city in the world placed so near the Arctic Circle," says the National Geographic society's bulletin.

The harbor of Archangel is optimistically said to be open from May to October.

However, it is only entirely free from ice during the months of July and August, although, in the average year, it is free for navigating purposes for a period some weeks longer.

The city lies on the Dvina river, 26 miles from the White Sea. It is 740 miles northeast of St. Petersburg, and is connected with the distributing centres of the interior by railway and canals.

Not only is Archangel interesting as a city in the extreme Far North, but it is still more interesting as one of the most ancient cities built upon the fringe of eternal Arctic whiteness.

Before the year 900, the Norsemen came here and traded. They laid the foundation of the present city, a city that has grown slowly, but almost without halt, preserved in peace by its isolated position in the north. The city has achieved its present-day importance as a mart for the products of the far northern and western parts of the Russian empire.

During its short season for navigation, Archangel is the busiest point in all the north. Between 800 and 1,000 vessels call here through the brief season. The total value of imports and exports of Archangel amounts to about $5,000,000, and this year, under war conditions, should amount to much more. The chief articles of traffic in peace times are fish, skins, furs, timber, wax, iron, tallow, brittles and caviar.

SAVED BABY'S LIFE

Mrs. Jos. Dearosiers, St. Alphonse, Que., writes: "I cannot say too much in favor of Baby's Own Tablets, as they saved my little one's life. Before giving him the Tablets he was greatly troubled with worms and was like a skeleton and cried day and night. The Tablets soon expelled the worms and now baby is the picture of health." Baby's Own Tablets also break up colds and simple fevers, cure constipation and indigestion and make the teething period painless. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Largely Business

"I understand you are going to marry that practical Miss Pepley?"

"Yes, thank you."

"A love match, of course?"

"Love and business. It's the only enduring combination. Minerva finishes her course in salesmanship at the same time that I finish my course in advertising. Then we call in a notary public and a clergyman and start a double partnership."

At the funeral of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, father of the recently deceased Lord Rothschild, a poor old man wept loudly and bitterly.

"Why are you crying?" inquired a bystander. "You are no relation of Rothschild."

"No," howled the mourner, "that's just why I'm crying."

Baron James de Rothschild, founder of the Paris branch, had occasion to hire a cabman. He gave cabby his legal fare.

"Ah, Baron, your son, Baron Alphonse, always gives me five times as much," said the man.

"I don't doubt it," growled the old Baron. "He has a rich father."

Someone should stir up the Canadian hen and make her realize that we are at war, and that every part of the country should do its best. During the last fiscal year Canada imported 11,250,000 dozen eggs. The eggs came from Great Britain, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand and the United States. It is only a few years ago that we were exporting eggs to Great Britain.

"After being defeated he stepped right up and admitted he was wrong."

"But was he?"

"I don't know."

"Then why did he admit being in error?"

"I think it is because he would rather be known as a game loser than a sound thinker."

Transformation

Italian Journalist Says French Nation Today is Incomparably Greater Than in August

Mr. Giuseppe Bevoine, Italian journalist, who recently made a trip through France, has described his impressions of the situation there in the Giornale d'Italia. Under the heading, "The Transformation," he gives the following testimonial to the noble dignity with which the French nation bears the pain of its war:

"France has not become weakened, but rather strengthened, in a certain sense, by the war. The France of today possesses an incomparably greater measure of strength, energy and solidarity than the France of August, 1914. France has cured many of its own ills. It has healed its old wounds, it has fostered virtues which it lacked formerly, and it has eliminated deep rooted defects.

"It has been said that France was disunited; but it has again found unity; that it was frivolous, yet it is now serious, even austere; that it was nervous, excitable and hysterical, but now it wears the armor of calmness and serenity; that it vacillated continually between enthusiasm and despondency, but instead it has acquired a remarkable resoluteness and firmness of purpose; that it was vain-glorious and boastful, but it has become humble and reticent; that it was rebellious against any kind of authority, and yet it has borne all its sacrifices and burdens without a murmur; finally, that it could never devote itself with constancy to the accomplishment of any aim, but just the reverse, its energies now are being fired by the indominatable, absolute, blind faith in victory which is implanted in the very heart of the French nation.

"But the transformation which makes the strongest impression is that of the nerves of the French people. Really, one must admire the serenity, the coolness, the calm demeanor of this nation. Three million men have been sent far away from their hearthstones. One million of these may have perished, and greater losses are still to be expected. And yet France does not seem overshadowed by worry or dejection. It remains tranquil, perhaps with an occasional outburst of joy, but just as often without any visible sign of being much affected by the events of the war. Whoever carried home and spread around Italy the notion that France is at present like a grave yard, with a lot of mourners in it, did not tell the truth. Would that Italy might exhibit as much character and valor in her hour of trial as its sister nation is doing now."

It Will Prevent Ulcerated Throat

At the first symptoms of sore throat, which presages ulceration and inflammation, take a spoonful of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Add a little sugar to it to make it palatable. It will allay the irritation and prevent the ulceration and swelling that are so painful. Those who were periodically subject to quinsy have thus made themselves immune to attack.

Wireless Messages From Submarines

How the German submarine which torpedoed the Formidable succeeded in sending to Berlin a new of its deed by wireless puzzled the British authorities for some time. It might possibly be explained by the use of the Funken-Telegraff system, which is operated without a permanent high aerial. Frederick Dolmetsch, in the great length a small captive balloon is sent into the air, and the wire from the transmitting instrument attached to the rope. As the message leaves the instrument it goes to the pole, and from there is attracted to the balloon by means of a magnet, which retransmits it by means of Funken (sparks).

It is said to be remarkably effective to a distance of 500 or 600 miles, and as the distance from where the Formidable was sunk to the nearest part of the German coast is only some 700 miles by means of this equipped submarine in the North Sea, to act as a retransmitting station, there would seem to be not great difficulty in the message getting through to Germany.

Two Irish farmers who had not seen each other for quite a long time met at a fair, and, of course, had a large share of things to tell each other. "Shure, it's married I am," said Murphy. "You don't tell me so," said McGinty. "Fait, yes," answered Murphy, "an' I've got a fine healthy boy which the neighbors say is the very image of me." McGinty looked for a moment at Murphy, and then said: "Och, well, what's the harum, so long as the balrn's healthy."

The self-made man was in a caustic mood. "These schools, ye know," he said, "they're no good. Don't give a boy no practical knowledge. See what I mean? Now, my son, he's supposed to be learning Latin and Greek, and all that. An' the other day I asked 'im to tell me the algebra for fried potatoes, an' 'e couldn't."

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

The Navvy's Shovel

The navvy's shovel, which in this war of entrenchments is mighty as the sword, is not without romance. When the Liverpool-Manchester line was being cut 80 years ago, it was noticed that the workmen using the same tools that I finish my course in advertising. Then we call in a notary public and a clergyman and start a double partnership."

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"I think it is because he would rather be known as a game loser than a sound thinker."

Says Johny Knife,
"I'm keen for life
No rust for me again, sir
My heart is right
My face is bright
I bathe in
Old Dutch Cleanser.
Old Dutch Cleanser
MADE IN CANADA

Canadian Red Cross Was Congratulated

The London Times Prints Deserving Eulogy on the Splendid Work of Canadian Women

The London Times prints an outspoken eulogy of the Canadian Red Cross and the splendid war service of Canadian women in England. From the wife of the ex-governor-general to the bride of a private in the Princess Patricias, waiting in London for news of her man at the front, it declares they have enrolled themselves for practical work among the victims of the war.

Cliveden is described as an ideal hospital, complete in every detail from the laboratory to the baseball field, under Canadian doctors, with Canadian nurses and orderlies, with storerooms stocked with Canadian dainties, gifts from the Dominion.

Colonel Gorrell is described as a born organizer who recognizes that successful hospital administration is largely a matter of attention to detail and who is equally interested in seeing patients have dinner hot as in the work of operating or pathological research rooms.

"Canadians have come here to help and are efficiently doing their task. In Colonel Hodgett they have found a practical and able doctor."

Lady Drummond's information department is typical of Canadian thoroughness.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Feeding Prisoners of War

The British war office gives to its prisoners of war the following daily ration: Bread, one and one-half pounds; of biscuits, one pound; fresh or cold storage meat, three ounces or preserved meat, half ration; fresh vegetables, eight ounces; butter or margarine, one ounce; condensed milk, one-twentieth of a pound tin; tea, one-half ounce or coffee, one ounce; sugar, two ounces; salt, one-half ounce.—Nurse.

Value of Harrowing Grain

Should Not be Done Too Early and the Ground Should Always be Dry

The harrows break up the crust and readmit the air. Further, the broken surface produced by the harrow assists in retaining moisture in the lower layers of the soil, although the inch or so of the surface that has been broken up by the harrow will dry much more quickly after harrowing than if it had been left hard. This is because the connection with the soil underneath has been broken, and the rise of the water to the surface is checked. Rolling, or anything else that makes the surface of the ground smooth and solid, always encourages the evaporation of water, and in spite of the fact that our fields are sometimes too wet, the crops of this country more often suffer from lack of moisture in summer than from too much. Anything, therefore, that will keep the spring moisture in the soil will help the crops later on.

Harrowing should not be done too early, and the ground should always be fairly dry when it is performed, though, of course, there are still soils where it would be useless to attempt to harrow if they were allowed to become too dry. It may be remarked, however, that it does not appear to damage wheat in the least if well harrowed when it is as much as six inches high, though probably it is better done earlier. Barley and oats should have at least three, and perhaps four, leaves before they are harrowed, for when the plants are very young and tender they are apt to be smothered under the soil, or even broken off altogether.

Whether the corn be of old or new growth, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, the simplest and best cure offered to the public.

One lonely soldier in the trenches, said Mr. Bobhouse, Postmaster-General, advertised for correspondents. He received a pound tin; tea, later 3,000 letters, 6 bags of small parcels, and 90 large parcels were delivered to him.

For Indigestion and Biliousness
those foes of comfort and well-being, there is one family remedy universally regarded as the best corrective of deranged conditions of the organs of digestion. Present suffering is relieved promptly, and worse sickness prevented by timely use of
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Let this wonderful remedy tone your stomach, stimulate your liver and kidneys, regulate your bowels and you will feel improved throughout your entire system. A few doses will prove to you why, for the common and minor ailments of life, Beecham's Pills
Are the Right First Aid
Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

"SECURITY FIRST"
Is Your Life Insured? Keep Your Policy in Force
And Increase the Amount as Soon as Possible
If You're Not Insured, Make Application Today
THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Head Office, Toronto.
Over Four Million Dollars Assets for Policyholders.
N.B.—Write For Memo. Book and Circular.

Little Miss MAIDEN CANADA
Registered
327
COWAN'S Perfection COCOA
It's what's inside the cup that counts.

THE COUNTRY TOWN CAN HELP ITSELF BY FOSTERING RURAL LIFE

CAN COUNTRY TOWN BE SAVED FROM DECLINE

Prof. A. R. Mann, of the New York State College of Agriculture, A Careful Observer, Considers the Problem in the Community Aspect, in an Article for the Banker-Farmer

By country town we mean the rural village, town or city that depends primarily on its agricultural background, that lives largely on the surrounding country. It is the settlement of a few hundred or a few thousand persons, hemmed in on all sides by farms and reached from all directions by roadways that lead out into the open country and over which move all its trade travels. The question of the relation of this settlement to its land basis, to its trade area, is now recognized as one of the immediate issues in country life progress.

Much of the traditional separation between town and country has due to what we may call natural causes, resenting from the conditions under which the towns have developed. The town has its separate political organization, its own government, its own enterprises to supply its needs from within, and it has been interested mostly in its own development by attracting trade, seeking to establish urban industries, and cherishing an ambition to become a third-class city. The corporation line has been a boundary between town and country with the tide of trade flowing from the country to the town without a counter-balancing movement from the town out into the country to develop its resources and foster its life. The resources of the country have built up the trade of the town, and the public improvements resulting from this wealth have been largely applied to the betterment of the town itself. The material resources of the country have crossed the boundary into the town; and now for some time the human resources, good farmers, have been contributed to the upbuilding of the town. Not infrequently they, too, have become town-centered and neglectful of the interests of the farms which gave them their competence. The farmer has come to feel that the town's interest is selfish—that he seeks the major benefit from a transaction by fixing the price both on what he buys and what he sell and on what he has to buy. Of course this is true only in part; but it is a cause of separation and points the way to a needed readjustment for the establishment of confidence. At bottom, the separation is founded on economic reasons.

Director Bailey and others have well said that the solution is to make the country town a real part of country life, and to develop one program for the upbuilding of both town and country. The life of the town cannot be separated from the life of the country, and it will be impossible ever to fully energize country affairs unless the towns are considered equally in the process. The interests of town and country merge and cross. The towns are the crossroads of trade, the tying centres where the business interests of all the farmers in the trade area head up and thus give employment to a certain population. The average country town is primarily an agricultural distributing centre, the distribution of supplies and provisions to the farmer on the one hand, and for the shipment, assortment and manufacture of the farmer's products, on the other. If the farms are thrifty, the towns are thrifty; if the farms are unthrifty, the towns are likely to be dead. The thrift of the farms is the soul of the business life of the towns. The country town has no outlet to escape except through the country. Its commercial activities largely take their color from the type of farming that goes on about it. The interests of town and country while in some measure opposite, are essentially one; the commercial life is largely one. The business interests—the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer—and all the rest—must become alert to the necessity for creating fair and adequate relations with the land population in their own trade area as the interests of their own greatest ultimate gain.

But again, equally important from the country standpoint, is the fact that the open country cannot develop any substantial and permanent community life apart from a town or village centre. We may say what we will about the open country having its own community life apart from the village; but it never will, except for an occasional specially inspired and usually short-lived example. The farmer's community centre will be where he trades; and that is where his community life and spirit will head up. If school or a church out in the rural side is made a real community centre, where there is vital community life, that will soon find itself surrounded with stores, blacksmith shop, post office, houses; and a village will have grown up. The farmer's community life will be found in the place where he must of necessity go frequently and where he will meet other farmers; and he is too busy to go often to a place that is off his beaten path of trade. We shall have to accept the fact that whatever genuine community experience the farmer has he will get at the cross-roads of his trade, in the town.

If we accept this as true, then the program for the development of town and country together must include, first of all, better co-operative business and commercial relationships, but it must extend beyond these and there above the attitude of the schools, the churches, the libraries, and most of all the townspeople themselves. The farmer must be caused to feel that he is part with the town and that his farm is one of the real enterprises of the community, making its definite contribution to the community structure. The town school will make provision for adequate training for children from the farms that naturally centre in the town. The farmer will be attracted to the town church instead of staying home because of any feeling of inequality or distinction. The village library will extend itself into the country by means of the parcel post or otherwise and become a community-serving library. Plans for civic improvement will treat town and country as one problem and improvements will reach out into the country. Farmers and townspeople will work shoulder to shoulder in the movement for good roads and for good railroad service. The country fair, which is usually held in a town centre and in town controlled, will seek farmers on its board of managers, and take on the character of a real helpful, stimulating country fair. The whole attitude will change and there will be new incentives for development in both town and country and new plans will be developed. The commercial interests in the town will find their larger service in making the town, and all of its institutions and enterprises, serve to open country and the town alike, and thus create the confidence on which all good business must depend.—The Banker-Farmer.

Farmers and the Red Cross Society

Dr. Robertson Makes a Personal Appeal to the Farmers For Aid in a Good Work

We publish today a second appeal on behalf of the Red Cross Society, by Dr. James W. Robertson.

Dr. Robertson is still best known to the farmers of Canada as Professor Robertson. He began his official public service at the Ontario Agriculture College nearly thirty years ago. Twenty-five years ago he went to Ottawa as dairy commissioner for the Dominion. The dairying service of the department of agriculture soon became known and trusted throughout Canada. From Prince Edward Island to Alberta, farmers profited by the illustration dairy stations and the traveling instructors. The output of cheese and butter for Canada added to the reputation of its rural workers.

Other public services of continuing and growing value were inaugurated while Professor Robertson was commissioner of agriculture. Among them were the live stock branch, the cold storage service, the seed grain competitions, trial shipments of fruit to the United Kingdom, and extensions of markets.

Besides there were the manual training movement, the school garden, household science and the consolidated rural schools.

In more recent years, Dr. Robertson was chairman of the royal commission on industrial and technical education. Farmers in all provinces are familiar with the survey of farms by the commission and with the work of the illustration farms of its committee on lands, of which he is chairman.

In these and many other ways, Dr. Robertson has given the farmers of Canada the best that was in him. He says he is their debtor, for many opportunities, for much kindness and generous appreciations. But they are his debtors too. And he now reminds them of that for the third time, in order to establish his right and privilege to appeal to them for this worthy cause.

Railways in Alberta

In the province of Alberta there is now one mile of railway for every 50 persons. The province guaranteed bonds last year for the construction of 2,436 miles of railway, of which there are now completed and in operation 1,239 miles, and 347 graded, and ready for track-laying. The mileage was last year distributed as follows: Canadian Northern, 656 miles; Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, 259; Edmonton & Dunvegan, 240; Alberta & Great Waterways Railway, 750; Lacombe & Blindman Valley Railway, 37. The total mileage in the province is 4,097, which is greater than in the older provinces with the exception of Ontario.—Journal of Commerce.

Bill—I read as 'ow that 'ere Indenburg 'as got an English wife.

Alf—Ah, that accounts for 'is fighting like 'e does.

"Der Tag"

British Captain Heard the Famous Toast Before the Outbreak of War

Commenting on Admiral von Tirpitz's indignant denial of the report that German sailors were accustomed to toast "Der Tag," a Hull master mariner, in an interview with the Central News Hull correspondent, said:

"Some time before the war I was in command of a steamer at Tunis, where about ten or twelve German steamers, one of which was consigned to the same brokers as mine. Consequently the captain and I met every morning at the office, and I found him a courteous German sailor.

"One day I was invited into the principal cafe for lunch and found there all three German captains on the same errand. I was invited to sit down at their table, and was introduced to the two stranger captains, with whom I passed a pleasant half hour.

"Before leaving, one of the Germans stood up and drank the toast in German, the other two joining him.

"'You know what it is, captain?' said my German friend.

"'Oh, yes,' I replied. 'It is 'To the Day.'.

"He half apologized, and remarking, 'Well, it ought not to have been drunk before you.'

"'Oh, it doesn't matter,' I said. 'Both you and I and our young friend here who gave the toast will all be dead before that day comes, if it ever does come.'

"At that the young German captain jumped into a rage and exclaimed:

"'I am just out of the German navy, and I believe we could do it now. We are not the navy we were twenty years ago.'

"The older captain stormed at him, and told him to stop it.

"There are many other shipmasters who must have heard that toast drunk long before the war."

The Rothschilds and Waterloo

It seems hard to kill the legend that Nathaniel Rothschild—grandfather of the baron—was in Belgium when the battle of Waterloo was fought, and hurriedly crossed to Dover in a fishing boat so as to take full advantage of the news on Change. Yet Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, speaking some years ago at the Newspaper Press Fund dinner, said that the news of Napoleon's defeat first arrived here through the medium of a Dutch journal, which published it in a single line, "Great Victory of the English." Nathaniel Rothschild, who owned some ships, instructed his captains that, whenever they touched a port, they were to buy the latest newspapers for him, and this was how he received the paper in question, which he at once took to the Treasury. Lord Liverpool pooh-poohed the information, as his previous days he had heard of the defeat of the English!—London Chronicle.

Ship's Officer—Oh, there goes eight bells; excuse me, it's my watch below.

Old Lady—Gracious, Fancy your watch striking as loud as that!

Red Cross Appeal to the Farmers

Help For the Soldiers Who Are Waging a Great War For Justice

Our country, with its Allies, is waging a great war for justice, for the protection of small nations in the enjoyment of their rights, for continued and growing freedom, and for the maintenance of its pledged word of honour. Death, destruction and desolations are being caused. Lives are being lost by the thousand. Canada's first contingent is now in the thick of the fighting. All fall nobly; many die wounded; some will pay the last full measure of devotion to their country and to its cause.

The Red Cross Society exists to succor the sick and wounded in war. The need of Red Cross Service is great and growing greater as the war goes on. The price of progress towards lasting peace is very, very dear. It cost life, home, health, and much besides. Canada's part in the process of payment, through giving for a good cause, will be made easier and easy, even when all have given to the extent of really feeling it.

The soldiers are asked to pay the price exacted by the desolating struggle from week to week. What they paid in blood and did in sacrifice a month ago was not enough for them. Shall we say it was enough for us? What they are doing and suffering and achieving have put aside, for the time, all their thoughts and plans for individual welfare, comfort and safety. They don't begrudge the necessary expenditure. But they are precedents of heroic sacrifice for our country and its cause, for our principles and ideals that they may be upheld.

Farmers, individually as well as through their institutes, clubs and cheese and butter factories are in a position to help very greatly. Their business does not suffer from the war. Prices of nearly all farm products have gone up. While labor is scarce there is time to think of the boys at the front and to send to the Red Cross Society a gift to be spent for the sick and wounded.

Farmers are generous in sentiment and generous in giving when their hearts and heads point the way. This is a case when they do so point clearly, persuasively and urgently. In this crisis, in the lives of nations and in the lives of stricken soldiers, none can pay too much, do too much or give too much.

I appeal to farmers to send me cheques from $1 to $100 during the first week of May. Every $50 provides each additional hospital bed with the giver's name over it. By sending me about $10,000, you would serve your country well, bring credit to yourselves and make all of us very proud of you. For the sake of the wounded boys, make the gift substantial. It will be an investment towards the recovery of some Canadian soldier who stood in our stead that our cause might be upheld.—Faithfully your friend, Jas. W. Robertson, chairman Red Cross Society at Ottawa.

King Albert as a Reporter

Visited United States and Canada in Search of Information

When Monsieur Poincaré, premier of Belgium, as Prince Albert, put aside his title and became a newspaper correspondent, he travelled a good deal, visiting France, Austria, Britain, Scandinavia and the American continent, including Canada.

In this way the democratic prince was able to study the commercial advantages of other countries, as well as broadening his views and enriching his mind. In order that he should not be recognized during his expeditions, he dyed his brown beard, wore glasses, and trimmed his hair in a new way. His disguise was so effective that many of his countrymen to whom he was a stranger, failed to know him without recognition in the various towns he visited.

The royal reporter seriously worked at the profession he adopted. In the United States he was employed by a Minneapolis newspaper at a salary of $15 a week. The king's employers were quite unaware of his identity, and when he returned with poor "copy" he was as badly hauled over the coals as were his less aristocratic colleagues. A story is told by his colleagues of the way he endeavored to obtain copy.

Whilst on a Brooklyn newspaper Albert was sent into a house where a murder had taken place. He was stopped by a policeman, who demanded to know who he was. The blue-blooded reporter did not happen to have on so the representative of the law roughly ordered him off.

A rival reporter who noticed the incident afterwards went up to the policeman and said, "Do you know that that man you were talking to was Albert, Prince of the Belgians?" "Well," answered the unenlightened policeman: "Mr. Prince should have shown his card, for I've never heard of that paper."

In his reporting days King Albert volunteered to write on any subject connected with sport. As an all-round athlete he was especially qualified as an authority on outdoor games. He can box, fence, ride, shoot, and swim. There are few subjects on which King Albert cannot write a good article. He has a knowledge of metallurgy, mining, shipbuilding, motor cars, and aviation.

In a Bayonet Charge

Private Describes His Sensations Before and After

"I believe I have described my feelings in a previous letter as to a bayonet charge, before you actually make the charge your nerves get all on edge and when you are worked up to a very high pitch, nerves are nothing, you lose sight of everything but the object in view—the enemy. But when I got to grips with the enemy, and a German I came upon, I felt sick and dizzy for a moment, but that soon passed away because others were coming up, and I had to look after my own skin, and again I lost sight of everything and became possessed with the lust to kill. From beginning to end, the first charge I was in lasted only 15 minutes, and then, what a change! When the reaction set in I was trembling like a jelly fish; you cannot imagine what it is like; you practically go crazy and don't know what is taking place; only you know you have to either kill or be killed.

The cabby regarded the broken-down taxi with a gleam of delight, but did not speak. The chauffeur began operating on his machine. He turned it, twisted it, and banged it, and screwed it, but to no avail and still the cabby spoke not. Then the chauffeur wiped his brow and the cabby, still with the gleam in his eye, crossed over. "Bre," he exclaimed grimly, holding out his whip: "'ere yer are, mister, 'it 'im with this."

Points Out the Way to Reform

Canada Should Do For Struggling Homesteader What is Being Done For the Soldier

"The reformation of the banking law is what made the state of Kansas rich. We doubled the capacity of labor without increasing expenses. And it we can take the thousand homesteaders that we have got in the Whitecourt district, and the thousands more that are coming to all parts of this fertile district, and do the same for them, they will soon be producing a river of wealth that will flow into this city and flood all the facilities you have to take care of it.

"Last fall I was in the city and saw your recruits, with their awkward drill and their slovenly gait. I was at the horse show recently and saw the soldiers with their heads up, stepping like race horses. I am going home with the satisfaction in my heart that those men, to the least man Jack of them, will be a credit to the empire. And if you will only give the poor homesteaders the same kind of a chance in the line of credit they also will make good on the job, and it will only be a little while until a wave of wealth will sweep over the country."

Thus did J. W. Leedy, ex-governor of the state of Kansas and now farming in the Whitecourt district, northwest of Edmonton, impress on a large audience in McDougall church auditorium the need of the establishment of small banks in country communities, similar to those in Kansas, and the extension of credit on lines that cannot interpret even the law followed by the chartered banks of Canada. Mr. Leedy does not claim to be a finished orator, but he expressed his views in forcible fashion, sometimes enlivened by flashes of humor, and earned repeated and prolonged applause during his silvery address.

In Edmonton, said Mr. Leedy, there were many banks good for the purpose for which they were created. But if a man with an ox team were to drive up to one of these marble palaces and ask the privilege of borrowing money on them in order to buy a third ox, the manager would nearly faint. There were a lot of homesteaders in the north with great courage and little money, and unless some means could be found to finance them, the progress of the country was bound to be slow. There was one homesteader in his district, for instance, who had a team of horses, weighing twelve hundred pounds, which were too light for the work, and the homesteader couldn't borrow a cent at a bank in the city. He had been struggling for four years to get an extra horse. If he were in Kansas he would be able to borrow enough money to change those twelve-hundred horses into sixteen-hundred. That would increase the capacity without increasing the expenses.

It might be argued that the establishment of the smaller banks would be bad for the larger banks, but that did not turn out to be the case in Kansas, for whereas in 1891, when the law was passed, there were now 211. Formerly there used to be a rule in Kansas, for whereas in 1891, when the law was passed, there were now 211. Formerly there used to be a rule in Kansas, for whereas in 1891, when the law was passed, there were now 211. Formerly there used to be a rule to skin a farmer as quickly as possible, and then look for another sucker. Now the banks are finding out that it pays to give an honest farmer credit, so that he can take the wealth out of the soil and thus increase the wealth of the state.

The small banks in Kansas had also wonderfully helped the live stock industry. A farmer could go to a commission man, who would buy his cattle, add together the cost of the cattle and freight, and freight, and take a chattle mortgage for the amount, and the bank would handle the note. Banks in Canada did not do business of that kind. Mr. Leedy said a neighbor of his had enough hay to winter a carload of cattle, but couldn't get the cattle.

In 1890 the census of the U.S. showed that Kansas was the poorest state per capita in the Union. It was described as a place of cyclones, blizzards, floods, hot winds, grasshoppers, crooked politicians, and bankrupt farmers, and the description was true. The population was shrinking, credit was exhausted, foreign money was ceasing to come in, and everybody was at the last gasp. The legislature got together and passed a new banking law which allowed banks to be established in rural communities where the National banks could not afford to go, and which authorized the loaning of money on land, chattles, and personal security. The law was based on the principle that a bank owed efficient service to the community as well as dividends to the stockholders.

The capital of a bank was fixed as low as $10,000, and the majority of the directors lived in the place where the bank was located. There was now 939 of these little banks operating in Kansas, with nearly five thousand directors, who were the floor walkers, drill masters, and efficiency experts of the business community. Such a system would be an immense service to Alberta.

The Potato

It Rivals Wheat as an Article of Staple Food

Although it is recorded that the potato plant in its wild state was used as human food more than a thousand years ago, its culture did not extend beyond the mountains of South America until about the middle of the sixteenth century. To Sir Walter Raleigh is credited the introduction of the potato into England about 1586 it was definitely known to have been grown in Ireland. Since that time the cultivation of this crop has spread over the civilized globe. So great has the reliance upon it become that when blight destroyed the potato crop in Ireland in the past three-quarters of a century, the failure of the crop was followed by serious famine conditions.

The potato has acquired a position next to wheat, for human consumption, in the annual field crops of the world and enormous quantities are utilized in the arts and for stock food. The world's crop of potatoes exceeds that of wheat by some two billion bushels. Valuing wheat at one dollar and potatoes at fifty cents per bushel, the world's crop in 1912 may be set down at an approximate worth of $3,800,000,000 for wheat and $3,000,000,000 for potatoes. Last year the figures for Canada, for wheat 161,280,000 bushels, valued at $196,418,000, and for potatoes 85,672,000 bushels valued at $41,598,000.

Large Vegetables

An eastrner who had bought a farm in California, had heard of his neighbor's talent for raising large potatoes, so sent his farmhand over to get a hundred pounds.

"You go home," answered the talented farmer to the messenger, "and tell your boss that I won't cut a potato for any one!"

A Question With Two Sides

Manufacturers Approve New Tariff and Think the Farmers Should be Satisfied

The current issue of Industrial Canada, the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, devotes considerable space to comment upon the new taxes imposed by the budget. It is not surprising to find that the manufacturers' organ warmly approves of the decision of the finance minister to endeavor to raise as much as possible of the revenues required by an increase in the tariff, but at the same time Industrial Canada restrains its joy to some extent, and points out that even manufacturers will have to pay some additional taxes in this time of stress. The budget is dealt with by Industrial Canada under the heads: "How Manufacturers are Affected," "How Farmers Are Affected," and "How Consumers Are Affected." It is only natural that under the first of those heads the manufacturers' organ should exaggerate the burden of the new taxes, while under the remaining heads it will show that the increases of the tariff will, after all, cause a very slight increase in prices. It is probable that the manufacturers will be benefitted by the increases of protection, which it is asserted, will diminish the flood of foreign goods sent into the country. While farmers, it is stated, were given especially good treatment by the government in the fact that the duty on binders, mowers, traction ditchers and binder twine was not raised. The manufacturers, it is pointed out, rejoice for what has been given to them, while the farmers have to be thankful for what more was not taken away from them.

To read Industrial Canada one would think that manufacturers, forgetting their own "Made-in-Canada" campaign, were the only people who imported foreign goods. They will have to pay more, it is pointed out, on account of the duties on their raw material, more for their bituminous coal, more for their machinery, for machinery, equipment and building materials. "As farmers," it is stated, on the other hand, "are not large and extensive importers, they will not be affected to any great degree," while "to the great bulk of individual consumers," it is asserted, "the tariff increase will be practically negligible." The stamp taxes, Industrial Canada states, will be a heavy toll upon the manufacturers. Apparently, in their view, they are the only people who use the mail, write cheques, send telegrams, or ride on trains. With this sarcasm Industrial Canada refers to the fact that the tariff increases the farmers' protection on horses, beef cattle, poultry, vegetables and other products, which formerly met keenly competition from abroad in the farmers' most cherished asset, the Canadian home market. "There is one statement, at least, in Industrial Canada ads with which we can heartily agree, and that is that the alternatives to the tariff as a principle means of raising revenues, are direct taxation upon land and the income tax. "Resort must be had to these expedients," says Industrial Canada, "but the government apparently believed that it should not resort to them until the legitimate use of the customs tariff as a source of revenue was exhausted." For our part, we believe that the continuances referred to in this last clause has already arrived, and we trust that when the finance minister comes to the stamp tax he will not hesitate to use the alternatives suggested by Industrial Canada.—Grain Growers' Guide.

Western Resources

Valuable Information For the Farmer Contained in a New Booklet

A new booklet has been issued by the department of natural resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Calgary, Alberta, describing the resources and advantages of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and setting forth the terms on which the company's lands are offered to actual home-makers in these provinces. The folder contains a vast amount of useful information, such as the averages of all leading crops for the last 40 years, the elevator, flour mill and oatmeal capacity, statements of temperatures and precipitation, freight rate tables, general information covering such points as customs, quarantine, and transportation regulations, public worship, school systems, agricultural education, railway facilities, public roads, system of taxation, voting regulations, rural telephones, water supply, system of land survey, cost of implements, building material, harness, furniture, dry goods and clothing, meat and groceries, and the capital necessary for a settler to make a proper start. The booklet is illustrated with 40 photographs of actual farm scenes in Western Canada, and included in it are maps in two colors of Alberta and Saskatchewan. All persons interested in opportunities afforded to home-makers in Western Canada, should make a study of this folder, which may be had free of charge by addressing the Publicity Branch, Department of Natural Resources, Calgary, Alberta.

For Eugenic Marriages

Favors Young Persons Having a Chance to Find Suitable Life Partners

Asserting that eugenics is a science and a fact, and not a fad, Dr. W. C. Rucker, assistant surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service and secretary of the Committee on Education of the American Genetic Association, stated that it is time to stop all attempts to interfere with marriage by law. He suggests that persons who are interested in eugenics should devote their time to the furtherance of the science to the promotion of hered tary research study, publication of a knowledge of heredity and an effort to create a "eugenic conscience" in the public.

"They should give the young people of their acquaintance a chance to meet and fall in love with suitable life partners and further every move that will take away some of the social and economic bars to marriage and parenthood," he said.

Dr. Rucker spoke of the consideration by the legislators of New York and other states of measures which are called by them eugenic marriage laws. "This is a matter of preventative medicine, with which eugenics has nothing to do," he said.

An old soldier after leaving the British army wrote to his colonel in the following manner: "Sir—After all I've suffered, tell the army to go to hades." A week or so later he received a reply in the usual official manner: "Sir—Any suggestions or inquiries as to the movements of troops must be entered on Army Form 137, a copy of which is enclosed."

ECONOMIC REASONS WERE IN PART RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WORLD WAR

GERMANY'S INFORMATION AND PREPARATION

C. W. Barron, of Wall Street Journal, Shows that Economic Reasons were Largely Responsible for the Outbreak of Hostilities—Many Problems to be Settled

"The Germans have at Berlin the most complete bureau of information to be found anywhere in the world. They know everything and understand nothing. They had no measurement in Germany to gauge the spirit of a nation such as that of the British empire," declared Mr. C. W. Barron, in his address over the Montreal Canadian club recently.

Mr. Barron, who is head of the Wall Street Journal, the Boston News Bureau and the Philadelphia News Bureau, has had unequalled opportunities to get at the real causes of the titanic struggle now taking place in Europe. Through personal contact with great financiers, world famed statesmen, and from personal observation, he has compiled a wealth of information regarding the causes of the struggle. Mr. Barron, who was a member of the London Statist staff long before Sir George Paish became associated with it, has discussed the war with Sir George, as well as with many other great financiers. In conversation with Paish as to the duration of the war, he said he quoted Sir John French, said: "The Allies have dug themselves into a solid trench from Switzerland to the North Sea and all Hell cannot get them out."

"I know," said Mr. Barron, "that Sir George is a good churchman, but in this instance he was talking sound doctrine."

Mr. Barron in the course of his address showed conclusively that economic reasons were very largely responsible for the outbreak of hostilities. Austria was anxious to annex and merely used the assassination of her Archduke as an excuse, although in the last analysis the ultimatum which was sent to Servia was changed by the Kaiser to make it impossible of fulfilment. Austria was anxious to dominate the Balkan States and through them the Eastern Mediterranean. He also showed that a commercial treaty which Germany forced on Russia during the Russo-Japanese war and under which Russia was forced to accept a contract between her own disadvantage, was at the bottom of the struggle between Germany and Russia.

This treaty was to terminate in 1917 and when Russia a short time ago proposed to Germany in order to secure an alteration of the conditions she was emphatically told that the treaty was satisfactory to Germany and must be continued by Russia. That was a year ago. Germany's answer convinced Russia that she must fight and she began preparing for the struggle which she knew to be inevitable. Germany, on the other hand, had decided that the present was the right moment to strike.

According to her system of espionage, the British empire was on the eve of a break-up. Ireland was about to rebel, Indian was ready to secede, South Africa was disloyal, while Canada would be gobbled up by the United States. Russia he knew to be in no condition for the war, but recognized that in a couple of years Russia would be ready. France was weak financially, while Germany herself had been preparing for years and deemed the present the opportune moment.

"Germany," declared Mr. Barron, "knew everything, but understood nothing. They had no measurement in Berlin which would gauge the soul of a nation like Great Britain. They had no knowledge of the ideals of the Anglo-Saxon race, a government that serves the people instead of one which rules."

"You would believe the war was worth while," declared Mr. Barron, "if you saw the rejuvenated France. She is a new nation. The frivolous life of her people is the thing of the past. You would be astonished if you found England being vitalized and recreated. 'This war,' declared Mr. Barron, 'will settle some thirty five or thirty-six problems, any one of which is almost as great as the slavery question which was settled by the American Civil war.

"The first great problem is, whether governments shall serve or rule. The secondness of nations and the right of small nations to exist as such, are some of the other great problems, one of which shall be settled by this conflict. It may take ten empires and kingdoms battling to settle the question because Germany has ideas that can only be shot away, but the problems will be settled. It is in the last analysis a conflict between the Anglo-Saxon ideal of government and that of German "Kultur." The one is the ideal of the extending of peace and prosperity and the good of the world of mankind; the other is, the spread of material power and the belief that the road to happiness is found under your neighbor serve you and not in you serving your neighbor."—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

Germans Need Copper

Shells Are Now Being Gathered and Re-used by the Germans

How long will 5,000,000,000 cartridges last in a war of the size of the present one? Copper is scarce in Germany on hand from which to make new cartridges for the infantry rifles and machine guns, and copper is needed for the shells of all sizes? Great Britain has declared copper contraband of war, and it looks as if it is going to any port whence it might reach Germany. Other things might end the war sooner than that, but when the supply of copper quits then the war quits likewise. The Germans are reported to have had nearly 5,000,000,000 rifle cartridges on hand when war broke out. They probably have 4,000,000 men under arms, possibly more. They have thousands of machine guns, each of which eats up cartridges as fast as a whole infantry battalion. Twelve hundred and fifty rounds per soldier, excluding the machine guns, and the 5,000,000,000 cartridges are gone. Without doubt the Germans are reduced already to picking up the fired cases when it is feasible to do so. French fighting is particularly well adapted to this purpose, while the machine gun the ejected cases are thrown so uniformly that a basket would catch practically all of them. The German cartridge cases are not well adapted to being reloaded. The American government is reloading the fired rifle cartridges, and the requirements specify that each case must stand 20 such reloadings without splitting or giving away at any spot. Hundreds of thousands of fired cartridges are reloaded by the United States army each year, because while the complete loaded cartridges cost 2½ cents, the case itself costs nearly 1½ cents, a saving of 60 per cent. through reloading.

What is the Patriotic Duty

Two Appeals to Patriotism From Different Motives

Finance Minister White has increased the tariff on practically all imported articles in order to secure the necessary revenue to conduct the public business of Canada. The organized manufacturers are conducting a vigorous campaign throughout Canada in order to induce the people of Canada to purchase "Made-in-Canada" goods. The finance minister intimated in his budget speech that the patriotism of the people could be depended upon to accept the new tariff taxes. The organized manufacturers are appealing to the patriotism of the people to support home industries and thus give employment to the Canadian people. Here are two appeals to the patriotism of the people which will have a diametrically opposite effect. How shall Canadian people decide which is the right kind of patriotism? We would suggest that each one of our readers write a letter at once to Sir Robert Borden, M.P., Prime Minister of Canada, Ottawa, or to Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, Ottawa, and ask these gentlemen whether it would be more patriotic to purchase imported goods or Canadian made goods where prices and qualities are the same. We hope that several thousands of our readers will ask these questions, and let us know what reply they get, because it is a very important matter, and the situation must certainly be confusing to the Canadian people.—Grain Growers' Guide.

"Far away, jerking into view and dodging like sparks of marsh-fire, were little momentary glows of fire, the flash of far guns; it was all there was to see of the battle," writes Percival Gibbon of "Russia's Red Road to Berlin." "But to the left, nearer, were fires that burned steadfastly, showing each a red eye toward us.

"Those fires? The weary officer glanced over to them. That's where they are burning their dead.'

"It is by the light of those fires that we shall see our road to Berlin."

Canada's Fighting Force

Dominion is in the Fight to See Through

"Our fathers refused to submit to the tyranny of their own kings; their sons will not submit to the substitution of an alien king. Our fathers went for democracy her earliest and most ardent champion. They gave their lives to secure these privileges. If their sons are worthy they will freely give their lives to preserve them."

The words were of Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., summed up his eloquent address delivered before the Empire Club on "Democracy v. Militarism." After comparing the conflict in Germany and Great Britain, the speaker said that it was Oliver Cromwell who settled once and for all against the divine right of kings in England.

"The path of liberty for the German people lies in the overthrow of militarism, and the only path of liberty to us rests in our pressing this war to a glorious conclusion. The motherland has three million men under arms, and if we in Canada had a proportionate number enlisted we would have at the present moment 350,000 to 500,000 men in training.

"What an inspiration it would be to the heroes in the trenches, to the mother country, and all portions of our empire, and to those who are now going to the front, if our government were, in addition to all they have already said and done, to cable to his majesty's government in Great Britain that we would at once undertake to send at least 500,000 more men to the front, not to fill gaps, but as a new fighting force, as an evidence of our appreciation of the sacrifices already made, and of our determination to help finish the task. If our public men of all parties were to go through the country and tell the people of Canada the vital stake we have in this war what a response the people would make to this proud Canada is in this fight to see it through."—Toronto Globe.

Occupation of Farming

No Business Offers More Gain or Satisfaction Than Farming

Farming is a most desirable employment. No business offers so much independence to the people of Canada as a farmer. He is his own master. The thoughtful farmer plans his own work and informs himself about the most scientific methods. He works hard, but he requires and cultivates intelligence. The day is past when a youth unfitted for anything else is considered good for a farm. A farmer's work is in the sunshine, the pure air and invigorating winds. He is not cooped up among brick walls with only narrow apertures from which he may get glimpses of the sky. The farmer of today can have all the comforts and luxuries of the dweller in the city and some luxuries unattainable by the city man. In addition to a good crop for his nutrition. There is opportunity for a man with bare hands and empty pockets to begin as laborer and rise to a competence and position in which he may take a just pride. Intelligent labor is needed as in any other business. Get back to the soil and gain in strength of body and character. When your school days are past think of what the farm offers. No business offers more to the man who has no special employment than agriculture. To get in touch with the old earth and know the value of the soil beneath your feet is to gain in self-respect and feel nearer to God.—Milwaukee Journal.

To Study Russian Trade Outlook

C. F. Just, lately Canadian trade commissioner in Hamburg, who was detained there six months and recently exchanged for the German representative in South Africa, has left for Russia to study trade conditions there on behalf of the Canadian government. Mr. Just expects to remain in Russia about four months.

The Wainwright Star

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Will T. Webb - - - Editor and Manager

WAINWRIGHT ALTA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16th. 1915

A WORLD WITHOUT WAR CAN NO LONGER EXIST TO DAY THAN IT COULD A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

AS "AN HUMBLE FOLLOWER of the Prince of Peace", William Jennings Bryan, former secretary of state for the United States, pleads for the great republic to the south of as to lead the world "out of the black night of war into the light of that day when swords shall be beaten into plowshares". A great plea surely. To this plea, William Jennings Bryan, adds: "Every ruler now participating in this unparalleled conflict has proclaimed his desire for peace and denied responsibility for the war....They desired peace but they sought it according to the rules of the old system. They believed that firmness would give the best assurance of a maintenance of peace, and faithfully following precedent they went so near the fire that they were, one after another, sucked into the conflict. Never before have the frightful follies of the fatal system been soclearly revealed as now".

To have the United States lead the world out of its black night of war is the desire of this former secretary of state. It is his desire to have peace no matter at what cost and with these desires William Jennings Bryan is one of those men who would stand aside and permit a recurrence of another Lusitania disaster without a word of anquish in return. He wants to put off the rules of the old system, by this, to put an end to war and to accomplish his purpose, he advocates peace at any price. William Jennings Bryan with these ideas, ought not to be living to day for his ideas are not of this age. The brutal murder of men, women and children, may be heard as news by such a man as he, but to the majority of the world it is looked upon as an event—an event by which its perpetrators have shouldered upon themselves a cause for the worse punishmeni humanity can levy.

His plea makes excellent reading: It reveals an excellent ideal. Furthermore it gives the impression that the great earthly conflict could have been averted. But it does not give so much as a pointer as to how. We all know that the great struggle could literally, have "terminated before it began" had the world's men off affairs who caused the precipitation, lived in an age when opinions and ways of doing things differ from those of to day. But our state of life now, that is, so far as nation and nation is concerned, is precisely the same as it was centuries ago. We preach that our civilization has advanced. It has in many respects. But to-day, like as a thousand years ago, we cannot settle our great international difficulties by arbitration alone. We have to resort to war. War is the final climax. It is the definite actuality that gives the all powerful decision to one and tells to the other, that by this decision it must abide. And the weaker nation, by reason of its weakness, finds no other alternative.

A world without war can no more exist to day than it could a hundred years ago. There is a climax to all things and the war that is raging in Europe at the present moment is the ultimate and deciding climax to international difficulties. What it has involved we all know. What it will further involve, neither one of us is gifted with sufficient power to predict— not even William Jennings Bryan— the "peace at any price" man.

HARMONIOUS AGGRESSIVENESS IS WHAT WAINWRIGHT NEEDS

WAINWRIGHT NEEDS MOST OF ALL, the spirit of harmonious aggressiveness for improvement. This spirit comes of a town pride. It may be a bad thing to be knocking your town. But it is a worse thing to care nothing whether the town goes ahead or goes back. It is an utter indifference to progress that prevents progress. Nature has provided us with a fine location and a splended environment. We have grown in spite of everything is a surprising manner.

But our ideals are wrong. A town to be really alive must have the right ideals of what a town ought to be. If we do not care what sort of a town we have, we will have no town at all. If we always have in mind the best possible town, then we will have the best possible town.

Some towns make so much noise in boosting themselves that the world thinks the town is half dozen times bigger and better than what it is. Better that than to care so little for the town that nobody ever makes any noise. If some genius would come along and put a little ginger into us, it would help much.

GARDEN CROP IDEA STIMULATES VEGETABLE GROWING

The vacant lots garden idea has been taken up very enthusiastically in a number of cities in western Canada, with a result that this year's crop of vegetables will probably far exceed any previous record At Regina a plan is already on foot for utilizing the immense local crop of vegetables already in sight, by canning them under a co-operative arrangement.

The scheme is the outcome of a conference between a local manufacturer and the garden committee. There are said to be two thousand more gardens under cultivation in Regina this year than any previous years. The STAR would like to know the development in Wainwright in this regard.

Spelling Industry and Energy of A Print Shop

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The Wainwright Star — Job Department

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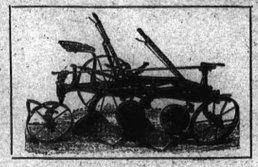

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Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at the office of any Agent of Dominion Lands, not sub-agent, on certain conditions

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required in every case, except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along-side his homestead. Price $3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivati on Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soo as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions

W. W. CORY C.M.G
Deputy Minister of Interior

THE LIQUOR DEALERS CONDEMN THEIR OWN CASE

The Liquor Dealers say in an ad in The Edmonton Journal:—

"That the proposed Liquor Act does NOT 'eradicate' the liquor business, and does NOT 'drive it from the province.'"

"There are dozens of loop holes in the proposed Act, but for the present let us mention just one: The proposed Act allows a druggist to keep five gallons of alcohol on hand at a time. One would naturally expect such a quantity would be sufficient for medicinal purposes in any community; yet in addition the Act provides for the appointment of a salaried 'vendor,' whose sole business it will be to distribute alcohol. Why this duplication? Why are both needed?"

The Liquor Interests, when asking a wholesale house for support say:

"DEAR SIR—I HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED BY THE SPECIAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE OF THE ABOVE ASSOCIATION TO SOLICIT YOUR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN OUR FORTHCOMING FIGHT AGAINST TOTAL PROHIBITION IN ALBERTA..... WE. THETEFORE ASK YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT IN THIS LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE OF THE TRADE IN THIS PROVINCE.... IF WE ALLOW THE TEMPERANCE PARTY TO BTEAK INTO THIS END OF THE DOMINION. IT JUST MEANS THAT THE TRADE WESF OF THE GREAT LAKES WILL BE ULTIMATELY WIPED OUT."

The Liquor People also say in an Ad published in Consort Enterprise, May 13th:

".....UNDER THE ACT HE WOULD BE PREVENTED FROM BUYING LIQUOR IN THE PROVINCE, EXCEPT FROM A REGISTERED DRUGGIST AND UPON A DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION FOR PURELY MEDICINAL PURPOSES."

The Liquor ads. written to oppose the Liquor Act are not believed by the men who write them---why should others believe them.

A vote for the liquor Act is a vote for a dry Alberta---Vote Alberta dry

21ST. OF JULY

"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Runabout Price $540

Your neighbor drives a Ford—why don't you? We are selling more Fords in Canada this year than ever before—because Canadians demand the best in motor car service at the lowest possible cost. The "Made in Canada" Ford is a necessity—not a luxury

The Ford Touring Car $590 Town car $840 — all fully equipped, f.o.b. Ford, Ont. Ford buyers will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915.

SMITH & PIGEON
Dealers - - Wainwright

Ford

MAKE THE ALBERTA LIVERY, YOUR LIVERY

Smith & Pigeon have now acquired the business formerly held by George Smith and extend to farmers and others an invitation for patronage.

Alberta Livery - Fourth Ave.

Who's Who and Why

MR. E. C. D. CREAM-CAN,
Mortgage Lifter and Bank Account Builder

His Advice to Farmers:

DON'T put all your eggs in the grain basket. Keep good cows. Sell your cream. Have cash coming in all the time. Write The EDMONTON CITY DAIRY, LIMITED and ask them to tell you just how I'll help you make good money, day after day, month after month and year after year, in spite of hail and frost and storm.

WRITE TO-DAY.

E. W. LIGHT, Branch Manager Wainwright

Blue Ribbon Coffee and BAKING POWDER

Has your morning cup of coffee a full rich flavor and delicate aroma? If not ask for BLUE RIBBON coffee when giving your next order and notice the difference. You will be agreeably surprised. BLUE RIBBON Coffee, Tea, Baking Powder, Spices, Jelly Powders and Extracts all one grade—the best.

BRIGHTEN UP !

WITH

SHERWIN WILLIAMS

PAINTS and VARNISHES

WHY? because it enjoys a higher reputation and a wider sale than any other paint on the market, and having over forty years experience. It has achieved its success because it has always given the best of service in appearance and durability. A trial will convince you.

MUSSON & ROSS THE BUSY CORNER

THE PARK HOTEL -- J. B. MILNE - Proprietor
Wainwright - Alberta.

A completely modern house. Steam heated throughout Open plumbing. Rooms well-furnished and excellent cuisine.

We sell the Celebrated CALGARY BEER

Edmonton Lager, Bass Ale, and Guinness's Stout

Remember

WASHBURN'S

for

PAINT UP! CLEAN UP!

Paints, Silkstone, Alabastine, Garden Sets, Rakes, Hoes, Seeds

WASHBURN'S

STUART & PETERSON

PIONEER MEAT MARKET

TOP QUALITY

Fresh Killed Meats,
Home-Made Sausage,
Hams, Bacon, Lard,
Fish and Poultry

HOGS SHIPPED EVERY MONDAY 3rd. AVE. PHONE 33

CLASSIFIED ADS.

FOR SALE—3 good heavy work oxen with harness and chains. Apply to T. Irwin, S.W. 14-43-6, Wainwright 5-7p

LOST—Team grey horses, both wearing halters and ropes, Gelding branded H on left Hip. Mare wire cut on left shoulder, no brands. Finder will be suitably rewarded by reporting to G. W. O'Meara, Battleview 5-7p.

TO RENT—Sewing machines, Apply T. E. Wilcox, Singer Agent, Wainwright Box 60

LOST—On or about April 7th, a large black and grey stripe cat, white nose feet and tip of tail, answers to name of Peter. Anyone returning above or giving information leading to its recovery, will be rewarded.
Wainwright Studio. 5-7n.

$10 REWARD—For the recovery of Bay Mare, Roman nose, white stripe on forehead, clipped mane, weight about 1,000, 5 years old. Owner, G. N. Jenkins, Czar, Alta. 5-7p.

LOST— Two bay horse colts, one year old, both with white face and one with one white hind leg. Owner Thomas McDougall S W, 20, 44, 5. Greenshields Post office. Information leading to recovery will be rewarded.

Lost—Buckskin Gelding, weighing about 900 lbs, mane and tail clipped, one white hind foot, a reward of $10 will be paid for the party who will tie him up and notify me at Chauvin, Last seen at Dave Veitch's, Wainwright.
G. L. Reinhart
Chauvin, Alta. 6-8 p

TO TRADE—cash and clear title lots in coming cities of the great Peace River country to trade for clear title quarter section. P. O. Box 322 Calgary, Alberta. 7-9p.

FOUND— White bear cloth child's coat suitable for child of 5 years, apply Star offices.

WANTED—Good general servant apply Mrs. W. E. Washburn.

STRAYED—From the S. W. 5- 47- 4, W. 4th, one red bull, two years old, little white on forehead, large horns.
Steve Horick,
8-6 Hope Valley.

IOWA BOY

Black Jackass

with white points, good bone and plenty of action. Will stand for the season of 1915 at The Buffalo Stables, Wainwright, Terms: $15 to insure live colt, $2 at time of service; $13 at time of foaling or $5 for single service. All mares at owner's risk.

SIMMERMAN & THOMPSON
Owners

SMALL, BROS.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

COMPLETE STOCK OF FUNERAL SUPPLIES

Prompt and careful attention exercised
ALBERTA BLOCK

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Yukon territory, the North-west Territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not operated, such returns shall be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Domi

W. W. CORY
Deputy Minister of Inter i

LIVES WITH BULLET IN HEART

Among the many curious cases of wounds which have been investigated by the X-rays at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, is one in which a German bullet was found imbedded in the muscular part of a soldier's heart.

The radiographer who located the bullet said that it entered the man's left shoulder and burrowed downward. The amazing feature of the case was that after the soldier had been hit he walked for a mile and a half to an ambulance. He did not realize that he was wounded, he said, until he saw a few splashes of blood.

The bullet was not removed, and the man lived afterward.

This is by no means an isolated case of a man living, and even of following some occupation, with a foreign body in a vital spot. Two interesting radiographs in the laboratory at St. Bartholomew's Hospital illustrate this. One is of a German bullet imbedded in the right lung. It measures about one and a quarter inches long, and the delineation is perfect. The other shows a number of pieces of shrapnel in the skull cavity at the base of the eye underneath the brain. The shrapnel entered one side of the cheek and penetrated through to the other side.

When Poland Drank Hard

Poland was a great country for hard drinking in the olden days. Its last King, Stanislaus II., was solemnly warned by the Grand Hetman Branicki that he must never expect to become popular unless he got drunk at least twice a week. Pan Komarczewski, who could empty a bucketful of champagne at a draught without noticeable consequence, once in company with Pan Sosiejkowski, High Chamberlain of Volhynia, disposed of a whole butt of old Hungarian wine at a single sitting. One held his beaker under the bung hole until it was filled and then drank while the other filled his beaker; and so, turn and turn about, they achieved the feat.

Tommy's Good Heart

It is quite a common sight to see a homeless little child marching along beside its mother, munching a large slice of bread-and-jam, while the mother carries a tin of bully beef, given to her by Tommy Atkins, said a letter written by Corporal Giles, R.A.M.C., to his mother. I have known numbers of men—myself included—who have gone without food for a day, or days, on purpose to cheer some homeless refugee. The people everywhere adore the British Tommy. Corporal Giles was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal by King George personally.

London's Alien Enemies

When the war broke out, and the registration of aliens was completed, there were no fewer than 4,966 alien enemies employed in the hotels of London.

The entire white population of the British Empire is less than the population of the German Empire and rather larger than that of Japan

Edgerton

The tennis court has been completed and a number of interesting games have been played. It is expected that a club will be formed and a uniform fee be taken from all those wishing to join.

A new fence has been laid around the school grounds by Fisher and Annals and part of the grounds have been cleared for the boy's diamond. The boys have up to the present been handicapped by lack of playground and consequently feel extremely grateful to the school board.

The U. F. A. of this district contemplates holding a record day here on July 1st. Everything is being done by officers of the organization to make the day one grand success from start to finish.

Examinations will be held in the school commencing Monday and will include all grades from three to seven. Miss L. Milne and Miss E. Wigley will write on grade VIII examination at Wainwright during the same week.

An indication of the encreasing interest and confidence of American investors in Canada is found in a recent newspaper statement that five years ago United States financiers purchased 1½ per cent. of the Canadian bonds. This year United States financiers have taken 57.2 per cent. of Canadian bond issues.

MONEY TO LEND

At best current rates on improved farms only. Send Legal description land with particulars of buildings, land cropped and all improvements. State value of property, and amount loan required. Apply to

T. H. GILMOUR & CO.
402 Lindsay Bld., Winnipeg

Improved Transcontinental Train Service
(EFFECTIVE JUNE 6th, 1915)

To Pacific Coast Points

Tues. Sun. Fri.	Mon, Wed. Thurs. Sat.			Mon. Wed, Fri. Sat.	Sun. Tues. Thurs.
6.00 p.m	6.00 p.m.	Lv	Winnipeg	Ar p.m 2.25	p.m 2.25
8.30 a.m	8.30 a.m.	Ar	Regina	Lv p.m 10.30	p.m 10.30
9.38 p.m	9.38 a.m.	Ar	Saskatoon	Ar p.m 8.15	p.m 8.15
10.00 p.m	10.00 p.m.	Ar	Edmonton	Lv a.m 8.30	p.m 10.30
8.00 p.m		Ar	Prince George	Ar	a.m 8.30
6.15 p.m		Ar	Prince Rupert	Lv	a.m 10.30

Grand Trunk Pacific Coast Steamship Co's.

Palatial Steamships Prince Rupert and Prince George

Sat. Thurs. Tues.				Thurs. Sat. Mon.
10.00 a.m	Lv	Prince Rupert	Ar	a.m 6 30
4.00 p.m	Ar	Vancouver	Lv	Night 12.00
10.30 p.m	Ar	Victoria	Lv	p.m 3 30
6.00 a.m	Ar	Seattle	Lv	a.m 9.30

Direct connections for Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Ask for booklet—For full particulars Panama Pacific Exposition. — Write, phone or call

W. J. QUINLAN
District Passenger Agent, Winnipeg

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

REAL ESTATE

3 SNAPS

1-4 section in Gilt Edge District $1150
1-4 section 4 miles from Wainwright $1250
1-4 section 10 miles north of Wainwright $1000

All good land and can be purchased on easy terms.

We have some home money to loan on improved farms--No delay

V. E. GRAHAM & COMPANY
WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA.

The Merchants Bank
OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O. President
K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice President
E. F. HEBDEN General Manager

Paid-up Capital $7,000,000
Reserve Fund and undivided profits 7,248;13

213 BRANCHES IN CANADA
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at all branches. Deposits of $1.00 and upwards received, and interest allowed at best current rates.

H. C. MUNN, Manager
Wainwright Branch - - - Wainwright, Alta.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK of work harness and collars for the spring trade. The quality is of the best and the price the lowest considering the enormous advance in the price of leather. Call early and get yours before there is any further advance.

A. SCOFFELD'S
HARNESSMAKER - - - - WAINWRIGHT, ALTA.

"GOOD SERVICE"
OUR SLOGAN

Special attention will be given to all customers
Good Horses and rigs. All drivers quiet. Good feed service

The entire livery will be placed at the service of town funerals free of cost.

WAINWRIGHT LIVERY AND FEED STABLES
CATTLEY AND GREER : : PROPRIETORS

The Wainwright Hotel

J. D. KAINE, Proprietor

Yellowhead and Calgary Beer — Superior Cuisine Excellent Service

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER

A Home for Everybody - The Best in the West

AUTO LIVERY

GOOD CARS AND REASONABLE PRICES GOOD DRIVERS

Special rates to Parties to Buffalo Park, Clear Lake and other resorts. Complete stock of tires, gasoline, oils and Ford repair parts always on hand.

REPAIRING DONE

The Wainwright Livery
O. J. ELDER & CO. Props. PHONE No. 72

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye free write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

"CHEW A GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

Then with the confidence of the moment he turned his way to the beach, the hard strip of beach that lay under the shadow of the castle. Here he fumbled for some time among the damp slippery rocks, feeling for some thing with infinite care and patience.

His perseverance was rewarded at last. His hands lay on a mass of flowers, damp and sodden and yet comparatively fresh. He lifted one to his nostrils and sniffed delicately.

"As I thought," he said, "as I expected. How cunning it all is, how beautifully worked out! And nothing, however small, is left to chance. Well, I came home in the nick of time, and I have found an ally I can depend upon. Only it was just as well not to let Geoffrey know what I knew of Jesson's lodger before today. I wonder if my lady guesses how carefully she is being watched?"

Half an hour later Ralph was in the castle again, wandering about in his restless way and appearing to be interested in nothing as usual. Presently the great bell began to clang in the turret, and the family party gathered in the dining room before dinner. Vera was the last to arrive.

"How lovely you look," Geoffrey whispered.

Vera laughed and colored. She had a white dress without ornament and without flowers, save a deep red rose in her hair.

"That red rose is the crowning touch," said Geoffrey.

"I thought it was to be all white tonight," Ralph said. He had caught the whispered words, as he seemed to catch everything. "Was that not so, Vera?"

"Not for me, sir," Vera replied. "I am in white."

"I wish you could see her," Geoffrey said tenderly. "she looks lovely. Her eyes are so black, her skin is like the sunny side of a peach."

"And your tongue is like that of a goose," Vera laughed. "Never mind, Uncle Ralph. Never mind. If you can't have the inestimable advantage of gazing on my perfect beauty, you shall have the privilege of sitting by me at dinner."

Geoffrey pleaded with comic despair, but Vera was obdurate. As the bell clanged again, she laid a hand light as thistledown on Ralph's arm. She was brighter and more gay than usual this evening and Marion played up to her, as she always did.

The elders were silent. Perhaps the white flowers on the table checked them. They were so suggestive of the wreaths on a coffin.

When once the cloth was drawn in the good old-fashioned way, and the decanters and lamps and glasses stood mirrored in the shining dark mahogany, the resemblance was more marked than ever. The long strip of white damask, whereon lamps and flowers and decanters rested, might have been a winding sheet. Rupert Ravenspur protested moodily.

"It's dreadful in a house like this," he said. "Who did it?"

"I am the culprit, dearest," Vera admitted prettily. "Marion did all in her power to prevent me, but I would have my own foolish way. If you will forgive me I will promise that it shall not occur again."

Rupert Ravenspur smiled. It was only when he was looking at Vera that that tender relaxation came over his stern old face. Then his eyes fixed on the flowers and they seemed to draw him forward.

"You are forgiven," he said. "Marion was right, as she always is. What should we do without your cheerfulness and good advice? Upon my word I feel as if those flowers were drawing all the reason out of me."

Nobody replied. It was a strange and curious thing that everybody seemed to be regarding the waxen blossoms in the same dull, sleep fascinating way. All eyes were turned upon them as eyes are turned upon some thrilling, repulsive performance. The silence was growing oppressive and painful.

Geoffrey gave a little gasp and laid his hand upon his chest.

"What is it?" he said. "There is a pain here like a knife. I am burning!"

Nobody took the faintest notice. Only Ralph seemed to be alive, and yet there was no kind of expression on his face. Heads were drawn nearer and nearer to the vases where the graceful flowers were grouped—those innocent looking blooms which were the emblems of all that was fair and fine and beautiful.

What did it mean, what strange mystery was here? Nobody could speak; all were sinking, lulled and soothed into a poppyland sleep, even Geoffrey who seemed to be fighting for something he knew not what.

Then Ralph reached out his hand to the foot of the table. His long, lean fingers were tangled in the strip of damask down the mahogany table, on which lamps and decanters and glasses and dishes of fruit were placed.

With a vigorous pull he brought the whole thing crashing on the polished floor, where two pools of paraffin made a blaze of the wreck that Ralph had caused. Then he slid over the floor and and opened one of the windows, letting in the pure air fresh from the North Sea.

CHAPTER XVII.

Whence Did They Come?

In the darkness nobody spoke for a moment. Not one of them could have said anything for a king's ransom. Apart from the feeling of suffocation, there was the gradual poppy sleep of death that filled the room as a great wave suddenly engulfs some rocky cave in Spanish waters or of the darkness held them fast.

At the same time there was something of a shock, a healthy shock in the plunge from light to gloom. A fitful purple gleam still flickered where the blazing paraffin had licked the hard oak polished floor; the breath of the sea breeze was bracing. It was Marion who first came to herself as the one comes out of a horrid nightmare.

"Oh, oh," she shuddered. "Who opened the window?"

Nobody responded for a moment. Ralph had crept to Geoffrey's side. It was marvellous how he found his way in the intense darkness.

"Say you did it," he whispered. "You must say you did it. Speak."

"I suppose I did," Geoffrey mumbled. "I seem to recollect something of the kind."

"You have saved our lives," said Marion. "Will somebody ring the bell?"

Servants came without much delay, or surprise. They were used to amazing things at Ravenspur's. It would have caused no more than a painful sensation to come in some night after dinner and find the whole family murdered.

"Bring some lamps," Ralph Ravenspur said quietly.

Lamps were brought. The disordered litter on the floor was swept up, the broken globes, the dainty china, the glass and silver. The white flowers were no longer there. This was a puzzle to everybody but Ralph, who had gathered them at the first distraction, and thrown them out of the window.

There was silence for a minute or two after the servants had withdrawn. Then Rupert Ravenspur dashed his fist on the table in a passion of despair.

"Great Heaven!" he said. "How long, how long? How much more of this is it possible to bear and still retain the powers of reason? What was it?"

"Could it have been the flowers?" Vera suggested. "It was my fault."

"No, no," Marion cried. "Why your fault? Those white blossoms were innocent enough; we packed them ourselves, we arranged them together."

"Still, I believe it was the flowers," Geoffrey observed. "Why should they have fascinated us in that strange way? It was horrible!"

Horrible indeed, and not the less so because the horrible was now conspicuous by its absence. The innocent flowers, pure white blossoms, could lend themselves to a dark mystery like this was almost maddening. And yet it must have been so, for no sooner had the flowers been removed and the air of heaven had entered the room than the grip and bitterness of death were passed.

"I am sure we were near the end," Marion cried. "Geoff, was it you who snatched the cloth from the table?"

Geoffrey was about the deny the suggestion when his eyes fell upon Ralph's face. It was eager, almost pleading in its aspect. Like a flash the changing expression was gone.

"It must have been mechanical," Geoffrey murmured. "One does those things and calls them impulses. Inspiration would be a better expression, I fancy."

They crowded round him and gave him their thanks, all save Ralph, who sat drumming his fingers on the table as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened. Nothing seemed to draw him out of his environment.

Still, it was another man who came creeping to Geoffrey's room when the lights were extinguished and the castle was wrapped in slumber. There was an inner room looking out over the sea, which Geoffrey used indifferently for a smoking room and study.

"I can smoke my pipe here without a chance of our being overheard," he said. "Well, was the adventure this evening creepy enough for you?"

Geoffrey shuddered slightly. Flagrant, rioting dangers would have had no terrors for him. It was the unseen that played on the nerves of imagination.

"Horrible," he said, "but why this mystery?"

(To be Continued)

Harrows and Weeds

There is no better weed destroyer than the harrows, if they are used at the correct time. Most farmers will have noticed that on a moderately fine tilth, and after a few warm days, the seeds of the various annual weeds that have been lying in the soil all appear to come up at once with a rush, and if the land is harrowed just as these weeds are beginning to appear through the soil, millions of them will be destroyed. If they are left two or three days beyond the correct time, only a small percentage of them will be actually pulled up, as they very quickly get a tight hold in the soil. Generally speaking, the harrows are much more required on grain than the roll, even on quite light soils, and it may be taken as a rule to be broken.

A teacher had told a class of juvenile pupils that Milton, the poet, was blind. The next day she asked if any of them could remember what Milton's great affliction was. "Yes'm," replied one little fellow, "he was a poet."

FEELS LIKE A NEW WOMAN

As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Dispelled Backache, Headaches and Dizziness.

Piqua, Ohio.—"I would be very ungrateful if I failed to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the praise it deserves, for I have taken it at different times and it always relieved me when other medicines failed, and when I hear a woman complain I always recommend it. Last winter I was attacked with a severe case of organic weakness. I had backache, pains in my hips and over my kidneys, headaches, dizziness, lassitude, had no energy, limbs ached and I was always tired. I was hardly able to do my housework. I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on one other occasion, and it had helped me so I took it again and it has built me up, until now I feel like a new woman. You have my hearty consent to use my name and testimonial in any way and I hope it will benefit suffering women."—Mrs. Orpha Turner, 431 S. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio.

Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Gave Nicotine its Name

John Nicot Used Tobacco as Ulcer Cure in 1560

Worshippers at the shrine of "My Lady Nicotine" wondered how many million burn incense before her altar—are not all aware of the origin of the word nicotine, or of the correct account of the awakening of the value of tobacco on the continent of Europe says the Press. Most of us are satisfied with the statement that Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the "weed" into England, and suppose that it spread thence all over Europe simply for smoking purposes.

If we go back to an old black letter volume dating from the year 1571 we shall find a "great" deal of the subject and interesting light on the origin of the word nicotine as applied to the chief element in tobacco. According to this venerable authority now more than 300 years old, Master John Nicot, counselor to the King, being ambassador for the king in Portugal in the year of our Lord 1559, '60, '61, went one day to see the prisons of the kingdom of Portugal, and a gentleman, being the keeper of the said prisons, presented him with an herb, as a strange plant brought from Florida.

This same Master Nicot, having caused the said herb to be set in his garden, where it grew "very fair" and marvelously, was upon a time advised by one of his pages that a young man, and as such should be comfortable, Dampness, draft and poor ventilation, all retard egg production. A small yard or large range is not conducive to success.

4—The hen makes eggs out of the food given. She depends upon it and variety of the ingredients in her rations to induce rapid growth and large production. A hen cannot lay well on just any food that may be given. This has been demonstrated too many times on the farm and at experiment station.

Egg production is one of the chief aims of the poultry raiser, and it is for this reason that these four things are mentioned. They are given in the order of their importance. The bird itself must be the first consideration.

From answers to questions sent out over the state of Indiana it was seen that the market side of the question is the most important phase of farm poultry. A few people find it profitable to sell stock and eggs for fancy purposes, but the commercial side is by far the most popular with the farmer. Poultry is a side issue on the farm and a part of diversified farming, but there seems to be a rapidly growing sentiment to make the hen have a more important position than she has had in the past. This is proven by the statement that 101 out of 704 keep poultry as an important means of livelihood.

The Cold Storage Egg

Rhode Island Passes a Bill to Regulate Sale of Eggs

Following is the text of the bill, aiming to define and regulate the sale of cold storage eggs as passed by the house of the Rhode Island legislature:

"Section 1. "No cold storage eggs, as used in this act, shall be construed to mean eggs that have been artificially cooled for 30 days or more at or below a temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit; and no other eggs shall be sold as 'cold storage eggs.'

"Section 2. Whenever cold storage eggs are sold at wholesale or retail, package, box or other container in which the eggs are placed or delivered shall be marked plainly and conspicuously with the words 'cold storage eggs,' or there shall be attached to such container a placard or sign having on it the said words.

"If cold storage eggs are sold at retail or offered or exposed for sale without a container, or placed upon a counter or elsewhere, a sign or placard having the words 'cold storage eggs' plainly and conspicuously marked upon it shall be displayed in, upon or immediately above the said eggs; the display of the words 'cold storage eggs' as required by this act shall be in letters not less than one inch in height and shall be done in such a manner as is provided by the board of food and drug commissioners.

"Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100 for each offence.

"Section 4. The board of food and drug commissioners shall have the same duties and powers relative to the making of rules and regulations hereunder and relative to the enforcement of this act as is or shall be conferred upon them by Chapter 183 of the General Laws with reference to other foods.

"Section 6. Complaints for the violation of the provisions of Chapter 183 of the General Laws and any amendments thereof, or additions thereto may be made by any person, and if made by a member of the board of food and drug commissioners such member shall be exempt from giving surety for costs on any such complaint.

"Section 6. This act shall take effect Sept. 1, 1915, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

Her Turn Had Come

After two years he proposed to her, and she accepted him.

"I'm so happy and glad," she sighed.

"Why, dearest" he asked. "Because I am to be your husband?"

"Oh, it isn't altogether that," she answered, blushing a little and laughing on all our relatives who have been saying that you'd never propose."

Two Irishmen Fight a Duel

During the last G.A.R. encampment there was one woman among the crowd of spectators on the day of the parade who made herself conspicuous by her noisy hurrahs and excited waving of a flag as the old veterans marched past. One of the bystanders told her sharply to shut up. "Shut up yourself!" she retorted. "If you had buried two brass bands who had served in the war you would be hurrahing too."

Our Best Commander

Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the first British army, has earned the greatest reputation, so far, of any British officer engaged in the war.—Hamilton Herald.

Poultry Pointers

Four Rules to Follow in Order to Secure Maximum Egg Production

Egg production depends on four things and if any of these four be absent, maximum egg production cannot be expected, says a new bulletin from Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

1—The hen must be bred to lay, that is she must have that invisible inheritance that gives her capacity and ability to lay. Some people call this "an inborn tendency to lay." This means that the breeding will have more influence than the breed. Breeding surely tells.

2—The hen must be physically strong enough to withstand the drain of heavy egg production, and the chances of disease. She must be able to withstand the abuse that man generally gives her by making her environments unnatural, be able to lay a large number of eggs when prices are high, and produce hatchable germs when the incubation season arrives. Constitutional vigor is of first importance and though the hen be well-bred, if she has some physical weakness that is either hidden or apparent, the results will be unsatisfactory.

3—The hen must have suitable environment, including shelter, housing, yarding, condition of range, etc. The house is the home of the hen, and as such should be comfortable. Dampness, draft and poor ventilation, all retard egg production. A small yard or large range is not conducive to success.

4—The hen makes eggs out of the food given. She depends upon it and variety of the ingredients in her rations to induce rapid growth and large production. A hen cannot lay well on just any food that may be given. This has been demonstrated too many times on the farm and at experiment station.

Egg production is one of the chief aims of the poultry raiser, and it is for this reason that these four things are mentioned. They are given in the order of their importance. The bird itself must be the first consideration.

From answers to questions sent out over the state of Indiana it was seen that the market side of the question is the most important phase of farm poultry. A few people find it profitable to sell stock and eggs for fancy purposes, but the commercial side is by far the most popular with the farmer. Poultry is a side issue on the farm and a part of diversified farming, but there seems to be a rapidly growing sentiment to make the hen have a more important position than she has had in the past. This is proven by the statement that 101 out of 704 keep poultry as an important means of livelihood.

Fat and Lean

Dairy Records Should be Kept in Order to Obtain the Right Profits

In dairy work it is surprising even a few meagre calculations show great differences, whether in cows, their owners, the land, the bank deposits or the test of fat, sick and sound, mixed, good results and poor, even on adjoining farms, even in two stalls in the one stable. One owner gets perhaps 200 pounds of milk from each lean, hungry acre; a neighbor, with better methods, produces the total of 1,700 pounds of milk per acre, keeping 16 good cows on a well-filled 50-acre farm. One milk producer, with poor grade cows, never tested, possibly never well fed, gets the lean average of less than 3,000 pounds of milk per cow; another producer, who is a real dairyman, revels in the knowledge of each of his 16 cows, and knows the pounds of milk that will test fairly rich in fat.

Then when it comes to feeding for profit, not simply for existence, we find one man with 100 pounds of milk costing him only 59 cents for feed, but a neighbor has to admit cost for a pounds of milk costing him per 100 pounds at least 90 cents, perhaps over a dollar. So one will make the fat profit of 10 cents, over $50 per cow, while his neighbor is down to the lean margin of only $3. Why do such amazing differences occur? Primarily because dairymen have not studied each cow individually. Dairy records alone can shed light on these problems. Not any old record forms, simple, easily kept, may be had free from the dairy division, Ottawa. Apply today and send back one you own earn a good fat profit.—C.F.W.

Schools of Agriculture

Alberta Taking the Lead in Practical Work Along Agricultural Lines

It has been public property for some time that the agricultural schools established by the department of agriculture have failed to be a qualified success. The most caustic critics of the schools have long ago admitted that the minister of agriculture was right and they were wrong. These schools have accomplished something which all the agricultural colleges have failed to do, namely, they have reached the maximum number of boys on the farms and have given them practical scientific instruction without in any way weaning them from the farms. They have taken hold of the boys and the girls who have had such limited opportunities of education that they could not have been admitted to any college, and have made them feel that their practical knowledge of farm conditions was an offset to their lack of book learning, and having saved their self-respect in this way, have stimulated their ambition to add the knowledge obtainable from books to their practical experience.

In the carpenter shop of the school at Olds during the winter the boys made models of the buildings which this summer will help their parents to erect on the home farms. The boy who took a model home with him knew not only how to build a large building by that model, but he knew to a fraction of a cubic foot of cement the material required and what it would cost to build. The great variety of the instruction at these schools is that nothing is attempted which a boy may not later do on his own farm if he have patience and perseverance.

The girls who attend these schools are not only receiving instruction in domestic science, dress making, and laundry work, but they are receiving exactly the same instruction as the boys in poultry raising, horticulture and dairying.

While the schools are closed during the summer, work in connection with the schools by no means ceases. The dairy competition which was carried on last year is this year being increased to herds of three cows instead of individuals, and a very large number of students have entered the competition. The prizes given for these competitions are pure bred stock, and the successful competitor can choose a calf, pig or sheep. Last year 30 young animals were distributed in this way. The competitions are open to both boys and girls, and last year one of the successful competitors was a girl.

Another competition that is being carried on is that of growing alfalfa seed. Three prizes are offered—$25, $15 and $10—for the best bushel of alfalfa seed to be delivered in 1916. Already 74 boys have entered this competition, and they are scattered all over Alberta from Cardston on the south to Grouard on the north. None of this seed will be grown under irrigation.

The money for these prizes was donated by several of the large lumber companies in Alberta. The head of one of these companies said that the money was being said by the Bankers' association about mixed farming, went to the time. Duncan Marshall and asked him if there was anything that they could do to help. Mr. Marshall seized the opportunity and told the lumbermen that he would like $150 to distribute in prizes for the growing of alfalfa seed. This would be $50 for each district divided as above. The lumbermen went away and came back in a few days with the money. While so far only a few have entered the competition, it is open to them should they wish to do so.

During the summer a number of special women institute meetings will be held, and the instructors of domestic science from the different schools will go to Edmonton to meet some of these schools directly flome to the mothers of the province. In addition to this there will be a demonstration train which will give special attention to the newer lines of railway, particularly in the northern part of the province.

Alberta is not to be without its agricultural college, however. An agricultural college section of the university will open next October with a competent faculty. This will give an opportunity to the boys who wish to go further than the two years' course of the agricultural schools, to obtain adequate training and obtain a degree. Tory, the head of the university, has been very keen on this for some time, and already a site has been chosen in the person of E. A. Hoves, B.S.A., has been selected.—Free Press.

Simple, But Business-Like

An Englishwoman serving as a Red Cross nurse with the Russian troops writes home:

"We were in Lods four awful days and got out just in time. A wonderful evacuation; everything was taken leaving the country a town empty of everything valuable. Our hospital was not hit in the bombardment. The Canadian guns are sure, very unknown to them. Everything is slow, ordered, inevitable; they are not depressed if they retire or stay and if they advance; they suffer with absolute stoicism, and are as simple as children.

"I love the way they ask your help, in the street and in hospital, and stop you to tell you long, and also to tell it three times, in a thick, quick and narrow escapes, ask you to read and write their letters, post or address them, mend their clothes, or keep their money; just because they are dressed as a sister, and so are sure to be useful and interested. They are the same with their officers; they seem more like comrades, and their devotion is wonderful."

A young officer was leading his regiment on a route march. They were singing "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary." Till the officer got tired of it and asked them to sing something else. As the officer was only five feet two in height one man started singing "And a Little Child Shall Lead You." Next morning on the parade ground the officer said, "We go on a thirty-six miles' route march, and a little child shall lead you, but on horseback!"

Breeders' Ideal

Study the Best Type to Breed and Make For It

The person with no ideal is much like the wanderer of the highway; he has no destination or other than rambling; therefore, he never achieves much. The breeder who will win success in his business must have an ideal ever before him.

Let a person start to erect a building of any kind with no fixed idea of what he wants, and he will not accomplishment. Progress in building, but when he has it completed he will have something entirely different from what he wanted. Therefore, as a warning to the young breeder just starting to lay the foundation of his herd, as well as to some older ones who have made very little progress as breeders, let me say that if you are to make a success of your business (which I think is the desire of every one who is engaged) you must get right down to the very root of matters. Before starting out, make sure of what you want. You will no doubt meet with adversity, but that is just the time a strong ideal will carry you over the rocky places. If one with an ideal meets adversity they will then be able to discover it and at once rectify the same.

One of the great dangers that a breeder without an ideal encounters is that he is liable to start with a certain breed and his animals probably do not come up to his expectations. He will then drop that breed and make a try at something else, and so on, unless that he will not stick to any one breed long enough to make a success of it.

The man who achievements pronounce success, must from the start be steadfast, with a definite object in view. If he is going to be a successful breeder of live stock he must choose his breed, study it, study what constitutes a true type, and get firmly fixed in his mind the true type of the breed he has chosen. To win the greatest success a breeder must have his ideal attained in a little more so distinctly that he can almost see the animal in front of him. That which we think we can reach we will reach, but without something definite in view we will certainly accomplish little.

To become a most successful breeder one must be an expert judge of the breed he is aiming to develop. The man starting in live stock breeding with the idea in his mind that he can do as well as his successful predecessors, and that with no study of the breed he has chosen, will certainly reap very unsatisfactory results. He is then liable to pronounce the result of his efforts (if he puts forth any) to luck. There is no such thing as "luck" in either success or failure in breeding and developing live stock.

A point which I wish to emphasize is in the selecting of the sire. This is where we need a very high ideal. The sire stamps his characteristics on every offspring in the herd, while the dam is only influencing her own progeny. Personally speaking, I give the selecting of our sires credit for the greater part of our herd's success.

Let me give an illustration of two breeders who started with a certain breed of cattle at practically the same time, that being about nine or ten years ago. Both purchased some good cows. When it came to selecting the sire of the herds, one breeder had an ideal, while judging from the results obtained, the other had none. He has always tried to buy his sires cheap, and as a result he has secured inferior animals. The writer had the opportunity last fall of attending the fair where these two breeders were in competition. I need scarcely mention the result, but I have never in my experience seen a better demonstration of the weakness that goes with lack of an ideal. The ribbon prizes secured by the man with no ideal when selecting his sire were in the classes that the other man did not have enough animals to fill the class.

To the beginner, I would say: If you can, place yourself in a position to be filled with an atmosphere of success, you must have an ideal first, last and all the time. Not only is it necessary to have an ideal, but it is just as necessary to seek to attain to that ideal. Do not let the matter of a few dollars sidetrack you, especially in selecting the herd sire. It is not what we buy, but what we breed and raise that determines our destiny as a breeder.

It is of far greater credit to a breeder to go into the show ring with a line of animals of his own breeding and win out, than it is to score the same winnings with a bunch that he has either bought or borrowed. Form your ideals and stick to them, and you will reap success.—Geo. A. Laidlaw, in Farm and Dairy.

Political Purity

The air is full of charges and counter-charges of political corruption both in federal and provincial politics. Undoubtedly many of the charges that are made are true, while, of course, there are the usual number of false charges made purely for political purposes. Graft and corruption have been rampant in Canadian politics for a great many years. The politicians themselves are to blame for a great deal of the corruption, and the graft is about equally divided between the two old parties. But there is a great deal of blame attachable to the individual electors all over the country. They have not done their share towards cleaning our politics. The time is ripe for a campaign for political purity, and the place to begin such a campaign is right at home among the voters in every neighborhood.—Grain Growers' Guide.

Taube Originated From Indian Leaf

The Taube aeroplane was invented by an Austrian.

When in India he noticed that the leaves of the tamoris tree, as they fell, floated for a long distance before they settled. This he found to be due to the peculiar shape of the leaves, and the wings of his aeroplane he constructed on a similar principle, while the body he finished in the shape of a leaf.

The German war staff approved and improved the design, and adopted it for military use, sheathing it in steel and adding to its dove shape the vulture's habits.

To Neglect Flax

Would be Great Mistake This Season

It seems more than likely that a big product of the "Green Production" movement, fostered by the expected shortage in the world's food supply, will be an actual lessening of the acreage of flax grown this year. This, of course, will mean higher prices this fall for flaxseed, and big profits for the level-headed farmers who see and grasp the opportunity.

Flaxseed is selling now for around $1.80 cash; October is quoted at $1.85; if seeding reports show a decrease in acreage, prices will doubtless go still higher.

The early seeding this spring, and the fact that under normal conditions flax can be sown up to June, and grown successfully on new breaking, gives farmers a chance to get busy, after other grains have been sown and get in enough flaxseed to add very materially to the year's profits.

We have been training our youth merely to be better farmers, but this is only half. What to do with the school, the church, the social organization, the combinations of trade, the highways, the architecture, the library, the beauty of the landscape, the country store, the rousing of a fine community helpfulness to take the place of the old selfish individualism, and a hundred other activities enough to fire the imagination and to strengthen the arm of any young man or woman.—L. H. Bailey.

Here's why

THE PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE-SO-EASY

MADE IN CANADA

The BOB LONG GLOVES AND MITTS

Union Made

FIT, QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP OUR AIM

Samples sent your dealer on request.

R. G. LONG & CO., LIMITED, Toronto

KEEP THE MEN IN GOOD HUMOR

When Hubby "Lights Up" for his after-dinner smoke, be sure he has a match which will give him a steady light, first stroke—Ask your Grocer for

EDDY'S "GOLDEN TIP" MATCHES

One of their many Brands

Mascots in Battle

The death at the front of the mascot goat belonging to the Welsh Fusiliers recalls the adventures of other historical regimental pets of the British army. There was Bob, the spaniel attached to the Scots Guards, who took part in the hottest fights of the Crimean war, and on his return home with the wounded Allies received a miniature Victoria Cross and the Crimean medals. During the battle of the Alma Bob saved a Guardsman's life, and subsequently kept busy carrying flasks of brandy to the wounded. At Inkerman he charged with his regiment, and was shot in the right forefoot.

Another famous soldier dog, also named Bob, went through the Afghanistan campaign of 1879 with the Berkshire regiment, and distinguished himself at the battle of Maiwand. He kept on running to the front and barking fiercely at the enemy until a bullet tore clearly all the skin of his back. He recovered in time to take part in another fight, and had the Afghan medal bestowed on his neck by Queen Victoria herself.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, the well-known Indian Prince, has a battery of artillery consisting of gold and silver guns.

There are four guns, two of gold and two of silver. The gold guns were made in 1874 by an artisan of Lakha, who worked on them for five years. They weigh 400 pounds each, and except for the steel lining are of solid gold. They are mounted on gun-carriages of carved wood, overlaid with silver. In 1876, when the Gaekwar went to Bombay to meet the then Prince of Wales, he took the gold guns with him to salute the Prince, and that was the only occasion on which they have been allowed to leave the State of Baroda.

"Did you strike this man in an excess of irascibility?"

"No, sah; I done hit him in the stummick."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The Congestion From A Bad Cold Loosened Up In One Hour

If Rubbed on at Night You're Well Next Morning

Nerviline Never Fails

When that cold comes, how is it to be cured? Why, the trouble is simplicity itself. Rub the chest and throat vigorously with "Nerviline." Rub it in good and deep, lots of rubbing can't do any harm. Then put some Nerviline in the water and use it as a gargle; this will ease the cough, cut out the phlegm, and assist in breaking up the cold quickly.

There is no telling how quickly Nerviline breaks up a hard, racking cough, eases a tight chest, relieves a pleuritic pain. Why, there isn't another liniment with half the power, the penetrative qualities, the honest merit that has made Nerviline the most popular American household liniment.

A large 50c bottle of Nerviline cures ills of the whole family, and makes doctor's bills small. Get it today. The large size is more economical than trying a little, of course. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Women who Work on Farms

Female Workers Employed on Farms in Scotland

In Scotland some agricultural workers are a fairly numerous body. According to information based on the 1911 census, there were 14,991 women employed on farms in Scotland. The women outworkers in Scotland are almost exclusively confined to the counties south of the Tay. In the northern counties and the Highlands the women relatives of the crofter or small farmer may be seen at work in the fields, but, except at the turnip-singling and the potato-lifting season the hired female outworker is practically unknown. In most parts the self-binder has dispensed with female labor on the harvest field. South of the Tay, however, women are employed at different kinds of work. They work in the fields along with the men, gather weeds, spread farmyard manure, and hoe and single turnips. At potato gatherings, pulling and storing turnips, filling turnips into carts, and other jobs they also take their part. According to some returns obtained by officials of the Scottish Farm Servants' Union, it is stated that in West Lothian and Midlothian the usual rate of pay is from 9s to 10s per week; in East Lothian, 11s to 12s; in Roxburghshire and the southwestern counties, 12s. The hours of labor are generally from nine to ten per day. A half-holiday has been secured on many farms, and in Midlothian and West Lothian it is now fairly general.

Banish Pimples And Eruptions

In the Spring Most People Need a Tonic Medicine

One of the surest signs that the blood is out of order is the pimples, unsightly eruptions and eczema that come frequently with the change from winter to spring. These prove that the long indoor life of winter has had its effect upon the blood, and that a tonic medicine is needed to put it right. Indeed there are few people who do not need a tonic at this season. Bad blood does not merely show itself in disfiguring eruptions. To this same condition is due attacks of rheumatism and lumbago; the sharp stabbing pains of sciatica; the nervous and poor appetite and a desire to avoid exertion. You cannot cure these troubles by the use of purgative medicines—you need a tonic, and a tonic only, and among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their tonic, life-giving, nerve-restoring powers. Every dose of this medicine makes new, rich blood which drives out impurities, stimulates every organ and brings a feeling of new health and energy to weak, tired, all-run men, women and children. If you are out of sorts give this medicine a trial and see how quickly it will restore the appetite, revive drooping spirits, and fill your veins with new, health-giving blood.

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

No nation has a monopoly of courage. The German goes heroically to his death for an ignoble cause—and nothing in the world could be more tragic. The Servian and the Belgian, citizens of small but of no mean countries, fight valorously for the right to be Servians and Belgians. The Russian is as steadfast and undaunted in the retreat as in the advance. The Frenchman has astonished the world in his splendid qualities of patience, stubbornness and persistence, qualities which must now be added to the verve and dash which have always been his national characteristics. The English, we are proud to know, still retains the splendid inability to know when he is beaten.—London Daily Express.

Josef Hofmann, tells of an eminent pianist who was giving a recital, and of a man who presented two tickets and was held up by the ticket taker. "You cannot go in," said the latter, "you are not in fit condition."

"Didn't I pay for my tickets? Aren't they in order?"

"They're perfectly in order, but the truth is you're drunk."

"Drunk! Drunk!" said the other, placing the tickets solemnly in his pocket. "Of course I'm drunk. If I weren't drunk, would I come to a piano recital?"

"She's crazy to get in to the upper ten, isn't she?"

"Crazy? Why, she'd even reserve it on a sleeper!"

Marketing Eggs

Dirty Fillers and Egg Cases Should Not Be Used

The Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. John Bright, sends out the following:

I am informed that the quality of millions of dozens of eggs is seriously impaired each year and many eggs made absolutely worthless through the use of dirty, filthy egg cases and fillers.

The season is at hand when every case that can be hunted up is ordinarily used to move the increasing supply of eggs. Many of these cases will have been stored in damp cellars or warehouses or perhaps left out in the open since last season, with the old fillers and pads left in and perhaps without even the bad or broken eggs removed.

It is important, therefore, that all egg dealers insist that their shippers should not use filthy, musty egg cases, nor soiled, damp or musty fillers, and also that the excelsior or other material used for padding be clean and sweet.

Considering present conditions and the fact that Canada's reputation with respect to eggs depends upon the quality of Canadian eggs that go into storage this spring, it is the duty of every Canadian engaged in the egg trade, whether farmer, collector, country storekeeper or produce dealer to see that the eggs marketed during the next two months are of the highest possible quality and that they are stored in the best possible condition.

Empire Industry League

Aims at Expansion and Protection of Trade

The formation of an industrial league in Great Britain designed to foster the fraternal and co-operative spirit between Canada, the sister dominions, and colonies of the empire, is reported by W. L. Griffith, secretary to the high commissioner.

Mr. Griffith says: "The league has already commenced to carry out its special objects. A practical way is asking quotations from Canadian manufacturers of cloth and other army supplies for shipment to the continent of Europe, and enclosing a list of some of the requirements. These include 2,000,000 yards of army cloth, 160,000 yards of white and tan flannerette cloth, 160,000 yards of khaki cloth or French blue grey, 20 ton lots of Canadian marmalade, jams, etc.

The league aims at the expansion and protection of British trade throughout the world, and its operations on behalf of British industry, manufacturers, and merchants are to be world-wide. The motto of the organization, which is non-political in character, is 'Support Home Industries.' Its members bind themselves always to ask for, and other things being equal, to purchase articles produced or manufactured at home or in the colonies."

Miller's Worm Powders are a prompt relief from the attacks of worms in children. They are powerful in their action and, while leaving nothing to be desired as a worm expellant, have an invigorating effect upon the youthful system, remedying fever, biliousness, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and other ailments that follow disorders caused by worms in the stomach and bowels.

Anaesthetics for Horses

On the battlefields of Europe, horses are treated with just the same care and skill as is shown to the soldiers, and are given chloroform and other anaesthetics before being operated upon by skilled officers. In every division and cavalry brigade is attached a mobile veterinary section, each consisting of one officer and twenty-two trained men of the A.V.C.

The mobile section is divided into two sub-sections, one employed in collecting sick and wounded horses from the firing line and other places, while the other branch conveys the patients to the nearest railhead. Thence they are sent by train to the nearest base veterinary hospital, where they are treated according to the nature of their wounds or sickness.

Each hospital has accommodation for about 1,000 and more cases, and is equipped with every requisite for medical and surgical use. When sufficiently recovered the horses are drafted to the convalescent farm, where the cure is completed.

There was trouble in the back yard. Six-year-old Billy had thrown a stone at a boy in the next yard, who was making vociferous threats. "If you throw another stone," he yelled, "I'll sick my dog on you!"

"Huh!" replied Billy, "if you come into my yard, I'll lick my mother on you!"

The Joy of Good Health Is Now Experienced

Nervousness, Dizzy Spells and Sleeplessness Are Now a Thing of the Past.

This is a cheerful letter from Mrs. Peacock, and it should bring joy to the heart of many a reader of this paper. Dizzy spells and sleeplessness are symptoms of exhausted nerves, and are the bugbear of many women, who do not know just what treatment to use.

You can read Mrs. Peacock's letter and take counsel, for she has proven that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a complete cure for these troubles. So pleased was she with the results obtained that she wants other women to know about this food cure.

Mrs. Thomas Peacock, 23 Hiawatha street, St. Thomas, Ont., and whose husband is conductor on the Wabash Railway, states:—"I was quite run down in health, was very nervous, did not sleep well, and had frequent dizzy spells. Believing this to be the result of an exhausted nervous system I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that this medicine did me a world of good. It entirely freed me of the symptoms stated above, built up my health generally, so that to-day I feel that I am quite well again."

In a more recent letter Mrs. Peacock writes:—"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good, and I would be pleased to tell everybody so."

In nearly every issue of this paper you will find letters about Dr. Chase's medicines. If this one does not describe your case watch for others or write to us. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 c. a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Soldiers' Footwear

Ability to March" First Requisite of Foot Soldier

Since the time when the brunt of battles was fought hence on foot, leading military authorities have subscribed to the proposition that "ability to march" was the first requisite of the foot soldier and with the closer study of the psychology of war and the effect on the individual mind of the manifold conditions affecting the service, has come a realization that ability to march was by no means entirely dependent on the stature and training of troops, but depended primarily on the type of footwear issued and the security of a proper fit in each individual case. It is thus the humble and oft time despised shoe may be even now deciding the fate of battles and the destiny of nations.

The great Napoleon recognized the importance of the shoe, and offered liberal rewards to those who should improve the type of footwear supplied the soldiers, or invent machinery that would increase the supply, but without result.

The "Iron Duke," Wellington, has asked what, in his opinion, was of first importance, in the equipment of the soldier, replied, "First, a good, serviceable pair of shoes; second, another good pair of shoes; and third, a pair of half soles." He designed the boot which bore his name and which was adopted and worn in the British army for many years.

General Forrest, in his memoirs, says: "Success in battle goes to the general who gets the greatest number of men on the firing line first," and to this he might well have added, "in good condition." It is well established that men who reach the firing line with blistered feet and tortured mind (for a blistered foot will upset the whole nervous system—are a menace rather than a help. It is such men who upset the best laid plans, for it is seldom indeed, that men so suffering will rush towards danger, although their ills may be entirely forgotten in the panicy effort to escape it.

That the soldiers' footwear and its effect on his conduct have long been understood, at least in some circles, is shown in the quaint language of the following quotation from an old English encyclopedia: "Most military men has reflected on the inconvenience of giving soldiers' boots or shoes made always after the old models, and taken at hazard from the stores? In a loss, he has attributed it, doubtless, to a superior and foreign cause if he has been repulsed by an escalade, and has lost his hold in a redoubt; when his disappointment was owing to nothing more than two or three of his brave fellows, who were first in everything, had not strength to clamber up with rapidity because their shoes which were either too large or too small, or had grazed their ankles, or caused blisters upon their feet; or even that they had not been able, without great pain, to rest upon a corn. Thus, often in the order established by Providence, the smallest cause produces the greatest effect."

"Asthma Overcome.—The triumph over asthma has assuredly come. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has proved the most positive blessing to victims of asthmatic attacks that ever known. Letters received from thousands who have tried it form a testimony of merit which no room for doubt that here is a real remedy. Get it today from you dealer.

Silo Reasons

Many Are the Advantages to be Gained by the Use of Ensilage

1. By the use of a silo a succulent feed may be provided the year round, keeping up the milk flow of dairy cattle and fattening beef cattle.

2. Silage is the best and cheapest form in which to provide this sort of feed in winter.

3. Silage keeps cattle in more thrifty condition than other feeds.

4. Silage has a beneficial effect on the digestive organs of cattle.

5. Silage is very palatable, and stock eat it with relish.

6. There is less waste in feeding silage than in feeding fodder, because good silage properly feed is entirely consumed.

7. Through its health-giving qualities, silage improves the outward appearance of cattle and horses.

8. The same acreage devoted to a silage crop will support more cattle than it would devoted to hay or other roughage.

9. Pasture acreage may be greatly reduced when silage is fed the year round, and more land can thus be brought into cultivation.

10. Growing of silage leaves land clear early in the season for planting fall and winter crops.

11. The silage system helps to maintain soil fertility and build up run-down soils.

12. On the same acreage, two cows can be kept on silage at a cost of keeping one on hay or other roughage.

12. Silage may be harvested in wet weather even when conditions are such that other crops could not be harvested without a total loss.

14. Green feed in the form of silage can be fed in summer to great advantage, in seasons when pastures have dried up.

15. Feed storage in silos is much cheaper than in hay barns, since a ton of silage requires less than half the space required by a ton of hay.

Meaning of Turkish Titles

"Pasha" is the only Turkish title conferred personally by the Sultan, and the only one which carries any precise rank.

Originally confined to princes of the blood, it is now conferred on military and civil governors, whose rank and merit are sufficiently high.

All other titles—Aga, Bey, Effendi, etc.—are conventional additions to names, and obey no hard-and-fast rule. Governors of provinces are Beys, so also is any person of rank, many military men, and government officials. An Aga might be one occupying a confidential position in the Sultan's seraglio or merely a retired official, an army officer, or a big landowner.

The peevish one at the corner table summoned his waiter and to him addressed this novel inquiry:

"Waiter, have you ever been to the Zoo?"

"Why, sir, do you ask?" returned the astonished servitor.

"I suggest," demanded the peevish one, "Have you ever visited the Zoo?"

"Well, no, sir."

"You ought to go," growled the peevish one. "You'd enjoy seeing the tortoises while past!"

Placing the Blame

"Have you anything to say before I pass sentence?"

"Yes, your honor. I would call your attention to the fact that the fool lawyer who defended me was assigned to the case by yourself."

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Has no Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

The Farmers' Side Line

With Proper Facilities, Good Returns Can be Had From Poultry

Of the many get-rich-quick schemes there is perhaps none more delusive than that of poultry raising on paper, and yet, with the proper facilities and applied intelligence, possibly as handsome returns can be had from poultry raising as from any other industry in proportion to the amount of capital invested and the readiness with which results can be obtained. As a side line for the farmer, or often as an interesting and profitable occupation for the boys and girls on the farm, poultry raising offers great opportunities. The value of the egg as a food is gradually but surely being recognized, with the result that the market for eggs is rapidly increasing. This means that in future good prices for poultry products are sure to be realized.

Recent experiments have shown that flocks with unlimited range, such as they usually have on the farm, have given greater profits per fowl than flocks that were confined. The poultry house should be dry, free from draughts, and well ventilated, but need not be an expensive structure, as was once thought necessary. With better systems of marketing the products, and with plenty of reliable information regarding the business, now within the easy reach of all contemplating taking it up, there is no reason why there should not be a development in poultry raising in keeping with its importance. Splendid bulletins on the subject may be obtained from the Dominion Department of Agriculture and from the various provincial departments.—F.C.N.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Horse Talk

Pointers for Breeders, and For the Care of Horses

Patience, perfect control of temper and an even, musical voice are essentials in the proper training of a colt.

The rapid cleaning up of all marketable horses of all types to supply the demand created by the war, makes it certain that good prices will be maintained for several years.

It takes three or four years to grow a colt to marketable age.

It seems a most opportune time for up-to-date farmers to start breeding some good colts.

There will also be an increasing demand for good mules.

Breeding of horses must be done intelligently, because there is no place in the market for a mistake.

The farmer must breed either a draught horse or a road horse.

If a farmer crosses a heavy and a light horse he will get only a plug.

Keep the stable floors even. Standing on uneven floors will cause blemishes and unsound legs, especially in colts.

Every horse, young or old, should exercise in harness or yard every day.

One secret of a successful feeder is that he never allows his horses to be idle.

Every horse should have a chance to drink.

Be gentle on hard with the comb is not necessary when grooming a horse. The dust is mostly on the outer ends of the hair; brush lightly.

An old woman was severely reproved by her minister for bowing whenever the name of Satan was mentioned. Asked why she did so, she replied:

"Well, civility costs nothing, and you never know what'll happen."

A More Important Question

"Darling," he said, "would you continue to love me if I were to be poor all my life?"

"My dear," she asked him, "would you continue to love me if you should chance to become a millionaire?"

Shall It Be Hair or No Hair

It's Your Choice Cuticura Soap

Shampoos and light dressings of Cuticura Ointment clear the scalp of dandruff, allay itching and irritation, and promote hair-growing conditions in most cases of premature loss of hair.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. M, Boston, U.S.A.

W. N. U. 1064

The Danger of Shallow Plowing

Deep Ploughing the Remedy to Restore Fertility to the Soil

Too many fields and garden plots by far show unmistakably that the plough has barely skimmed the surface, turning the sod and an inch or so of the underlying soil. The subsoil in such fields has not been touched, or even approached, and crops of whatever kind, planted or sown in such fields cannot be expected to amount to anything. A farmer, the other day, remarked that he had ordered his men to plough only on the surface this year, for the reason that the fields were ploughed deeply last spring. His method, he said, was to plough deeply one year and shallow the next, as constant deep ploughing would turn up the subsoil too much. In what school of agriculture this farmer learned is a question that is unanswerable. The results of following this "system" however, will be found to be observed in the unkempt fields, the ramshackle buildings, the gullied slopes and the general do-as-little-as-possible-idea of the whole place. The soil, he said, was worn out, and even copious applications of manure and other commercial fertilizers brought few results. As a matter of fact, the soil of this man's fields, five inches below the surface, has probably not been touched in fifty-fifteen years; it has lain hardening into a "ploughsole" or hardpan, through which the taproots of corn or the more fibrous root system of other crops could not by any possibility penetrate. The result has been that every summer drought has parched the fields and the crops, and the land has become poorer and poorer until its its present condition is a comparatively worthless. And this condition is due to repeated shallow ploughing, and to no other thing. The man who originated the idea that shallow ploughing, under any circumstances, was to be advised, certainly deserves a medal for the fundamental ignorance of the first principles of agriculture.

Shallow ploughing is exactly equal to none at all, as far as results are concerned. Soil on which crops are to be grown cannot be ploughed too deeply. If a subsoil plough can be used and sent down just as deep as it will go—as deep as the team can draw it—the soil will be ploughed deeply. If deep ploughing is supplemented by the modern plan of subsoiling to a depth of three or four feet by means of agricultural dynamite, so much the better. And these two methods of getting down into the soil are further aided by turning under at least one green crop each year. better still. Deep ploughing and green manuring will restore fertility to soil, no matter in how poor condition it may be; while shallow ploughing will speedily result in the exhaustion of even the richest and most fertile soil.

She Soon Gained Forty Pounds

DAME BOUCHARD FOUND NEW HEALTH IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Now She Is Advising All Her Friends Who Suffer From Kidney Disease to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills

Portneuf, Hamilton Cove, Saguenay Co., Que.—(Special).—Perfectly cured by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, Dame Bouchard, well known and highly respected here, is advising all her friends who suffer from Kidney disease to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"When I commenced to take Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so run-down I only weighed eighty pounds," Dame Bouchard states. "I only took four boxes in all but they brought me back to health and now I weigh one hundred and twenty pounds. You may publish what I say if you wish, for Dodd's Kidney Pills have done wonders for me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills do wonders for run-down people because they cure the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys strain all the impurities, all the poisons, out of the blood and the pure blood carries new nourishment, health and life to all parts of the body. That's why so many people say, "Dodd's Kidney Pills gave me a new lease of life."

Esperanto Aids Prisoner

Austrian Prisoner Taken to Siberia Can Talk With Russians in Esperanto

The Prager Tagblatt prints a letter from an Austrian soldier made prisoner by the Russians, who owes his great use a knowledge of Esperanto has been to him in making known his wishes when his own language failed. His letter is dated "?—Siberia."

"When I fell into the hands of the Russians," he writes, "I first became aware of the value of a neutral language. The little green star which I always carry on my person elicited the curiosity of the Russians. I was called to the quarters of a Russian officer, whose face lighted up when he saw it and who immediately addressed me in Esperanto. He asked me for news, wanted to know if it was true that the whole Austrian army had been defeated, as claims were reported in the Russian newspapers, and that the French had reached the Rhine. When I told him there was no truth in it he was very much disappointed.

"Thanks to this officer I received excellent treatment and was sent to Moscow after a few days. When I came there the word had gone before me that I was a student of Esperanto, and good three officers called on me and were delighted to be able to speak in that universal language with a stranger. I learned from these officers that the minister of war was decidedly favorable to this language and that many of the officers had been studying it.

"Later I was sent to Siberia. It was an almost endless journey through the cold and snow. Upon my arrival here I found quite a group of students of Esperanto—some Russians, some Hungarians and several Italians, and we all are able to hold a conversation which otherwise would not be possible. While this section of Siberia has its discomforts and inconveniences, still we manage to enjoy ourselves fairly well and live in the hope that we will soon be able to return to our Fatherland."

The Prussian family of von Buelow has announced the death of ten of its members in war. It is a striking sacrifice, but it probably can be matched in Great Britain, Austria, France or Russia. Whatever sinister part kings and castes have had in making wars, when wars are waging they have paid their full share. In the present war the rate of mortality among officers is very high, and if hostilities continue as many experts have prophesied, the aristocracies of all belligerent countries will be bled to exhaustion.

A Supreme Sacrifice

How a Belgian Officer Risked Death to Save a Soldier

Here is the story of a Belgian driver which appeared in the London Daily Mail:

"I was on an ammunition column running between Antwerp and the surrounding trenches, but they loaded my lorry too heavy, and running on a very bad "pavy" road, it broke the axle, so we pushed as much ammunition as possible, made our way to the trenches, with a communication trench between each, and just as I arrived they dropped back to the second owing to the enemy having found the accurate range of the first. Between the two trenches lay scores of our best fellows who were laid low by rifle fire in the retreat, many hoping to get back, as all could not reach the communication trench. One poor chap was making his way to us on his hands and knees, falling exhausted at every two or three paces, and an officer, quite close to me, unable to stand it any longer, stripped off his kit and made for him at a dash for the wounded man, who had again dropped after an heroic struggle to continue.

He reached him, too, and slung him his back and carried the baby, then started back. Well, as he ran he must have felt a bullet enter the man behind him, for he dropped, twisted the body round, then clasped both arms round the waist, so that now he was running backwards, with the weight of him, leaving his own back as a target for the enemy. But he did not himself get back safely."

Many mothers have reason to bless Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because it has relieved little ones of suffering and made them healthy.

Dairying Increases Profits

Profits of Dairying Are Greater Than Any Other Phase of Farming

An average good cow will change three tons of hay and one ton of grain into 200 pounds of butter, 6,500 pounds of skim milk, one calf, and six tons of manure during about eight months. Granting that the skim milk, the calf and the manure pay for all the work, the 300 pounds of butter is left to pay for the feed. This butter produced during the winter will bring an income of about $90. The three tons of hay and one ton of grain would have to sell at a pretty high price to bring any such income. Twenty dollars for the ton-and-a-half of grain and $25 for the three tons of hay, or a total of $44, are considered to be about what this feed would bring on the market.

According to investigations a dairy cow will recover for human food about 25 per cent. of the dry digestible nutrients consumed; a hog about 14 per cent.; and a steer about 3 per cent. This, together with the fact that a good dairy cow will return $2 worth of produce for every $1 worth of feed consumed, should cause farmers working expensive land and raising expensive feeds to carefully study the various phases of the work of the dairy cow.

The profits of a dairy cow can be anticipated and realized with a greater degree of surety than in any other one phase of farming. A mature crop of grain and a high price for the same may be anticipated, but seasons and conditions of marketing are not dependable. Feed for cows, and a good, steady market, are as sure as anything can be in this world of production.

The returns are also quick. The feed may be fed to the cow and the product realized on, even during the same day. This avoids credits at the store and in the banks. The dairyman is independent and is able to pay his debts as fast as he contracts them.

Defective Gasoline

A farmer, in looking his car over one day, thrust a lighted match into the gasoline tank. The ensuing explosion laid him up for several weeks. On the first day that he was able to be about he visited the storekeeper who had sold him the stuff and demanded compensation.

"Why should I pay you anything?" asked the merchant. "It was your own fault. You knew it was gasoline."

"That's all right, but this accident was caused by defective gasoline."

"Defective gasoline?"

"Yes; sir, I've been sticking matches into gasoline that I've bought here before, and this was the first lot that ever acted that way."

I cured a horse of the Mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.
Dalhousie.

I cured a horse, badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
St. Peter's, C.B. EDW. LINLIEF.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bathurst, N.B. THOS. W. PAYNE.

How Wars Are Won

Wars are not won today by the superior valor of the men of any one nation or a coalition of nations. The average man will face danger, no matter what his nationality may be. He will advance or retreat when ordered, whether he is a German, Russian, Frenchman or Briton. Victory or defeat depends on more than bravery. They rest on equipment, training and resources. Modern rifles, artillery and means of transportation have reduced war to a highly developed business.—Boston Globe.

"Did you ever see a company of women perfectly silent?"

"Yes, once. Someone had asked which of those present was the oldest."

More than half a Century of Quality is behind every package of

BENSON'S Corn Starch

Always order by the name BENSON'S in order to get what you want

Practically every grocer in Canada has BENSON'S.

54

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION is worth a pound of cure when it comes looking after harness.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Keeps leather soft and prevents cracking and the possibility of accident due to dried out traces, etc.

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

75 YEARS OF PROGRESS
The Old Reliable

CUNARD LINE

Established 1840
The World's Fastest Weekly Mail and Passenger Ocean Service
Reduction Second Cabin Rates

$50 ALL STEAMERS INCLUDING LUSITANIA

The largest, fastest and finest steamer now in service.

Prepaid passages arranged. Apply to any R.R. or S.S. Agent, or

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., 304 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

Sore Corns Go!

Absolutely Painless

No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Takes out the sting overnight. Never fails—leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor today.

CANCER

Tumors, Lupus cured without knife or pain. All works guaranteed. Free Book. Dr. Bye, Suite 1, 1101 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Patching Battleships

Methods Used by Jack Tars to Repair Leaks in Battleships

After an encounter Jack Tars have several methods of stopping the incoming water when a battleship has been hit below the water line. For instance, if a small hole has been made in the vessel's side, an apparatus like an umbrella is used. This is thrust through the hole, point first and then drawn back so that it will open like an umbrella—leaving the canvas outside.

Of course, the pressure of the water effectually forces the canvas against the ship's side, thus stopping the leak; but to make it more secure the handle of the umbrella, which is formed like a screw, is fastened by a nut inside.

In the case of a bigger leak—when the ship has been stove in below the water-line—a large mat made of canvas and oakum is used. This has to be fixed into position by means of ropes. But the fixing is not a very easy matter, as one rope has to be got right under the keel, to the other side, in order to drag the mat down to the hole. Two or three other ropes are also required at different angles to guide the mat to its right position.

"How soon does the next train leave here for London?" asked the villager.

"Why, there she goes now," did a porter; "you have just missed her."

The villager leaped from the platform and ran up the track—all he might in pursuit of the train. But in two or three minutes he came trudging back. A laughing crowd had gathered, and the porter said:

"Well, did you catch her?"

"No," said the man, "but, by Jove! I made her puff."

From Girlhood to Womanhood

THE change may be critical and cause untold suffering in after-life. The modern young woman is often a "bundle of nerves"—"high strung"—fainting spells—emotional—frequently blue and dissatisfied with life. Such girls should be helped over this distressing stage in life—by a woman's tonic and nervine—that has proven successful for over 40 years.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

is a keen enemy to the physical weaknesses of woman. A medicine prepared by regular graduated physician of unusual experience in treating woman's diseases, carefully adapted to work in harmony with the most delicate feminine constitution.

It is now obtainable in liquid or tablet form at the drug stores or send 50 one-cent stamps for a trial box, to Buffalo.

Every woman may write fully and confidentially to Dr. Pierce and the wisdom of a physician of unusual skill at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and may be sure of receiving the kindest, helpful, conscientious, confidential consideration, and that experienced medical advice will be given to her free.

DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar coated, tiny, easy to take, mild, natural laxatives.

WAINWRIGHT EXTENDS TO ALL AN INVITATION

TO JOIN ITS RESIDENTS IN THE

GRAND SECOND

ANNUAL COUNTY

ORANGE CELEBR'TION

TO BE HELD IN

Wainwright, July 12

BAND COMPETIONS, BASEBALL, HORSE RACING, ETC.

A special train will be run from Mirror on the west and arrangements are now being made for a special train from the east which will in all probability, start from Biggar. Every arrangement possible is being made for the entertainment of the 3000 odd visitors who are expected to attend.

THE BUFFALO STABLES

FEED, SALE AND EXCHANGE BARN

For Quick Sale Cheap

Pair Black Percheron Mares, weight 3000 lbs.
Good Milking Cows.
Span Good Work Oxen.
Second hand Set Team Harness
Horses to trade for Cattle of all Descriptions.

NEW LUMBER YARD

IN WAINWRIGHT

The Kenny Lumber Co. have been succeeded by the Atlas Lumber Co., Ltd. who will erect new office and lumber shed and carry large and complete stock of all kinds of lumber and building material. I will be pleased to see my old friends at the old site.

ATLAS LUMBER CO., LTD.

Robt. Kenny - - - - Local Manager

SIR JOHN JELLICOE.
Commander of Britain's North Sea fleet.

The STAR has received many orders for visiting and business cards during the past few weeks. New type was secured recently especially for this work.

Dave Corbett of Kinsella, a visitor to Wainwright reports encouraging crop conditions in the Kinsella district.

All members of the committees who have in hand arrangements for the 12th of July celebration, are asked to meet at the earliest possible moment so as to be in a position to present their reports at a general meeting to be called within the next few days. All are reminded that time must not be lost in the necessary preparations for the function.

The possibilities of sugar beet cultivation in the Edmonton district are to be fully tested by the Edmonton Industrial association. Samples of three varieties of sugar beet are being forwarded to the associa- for test purposes. The samples will be planted and cultivated under careful supervision, and from the results obtained the association hopes to determine the practicability of advocating beet cultivation on an extensive scale in the Edmonton district.

Lethbridge disdrict reports fall wheat twenty inches high. Crop conditions are very satisfactory. There has been more rain at Lethbridge in May this year than for the same month in any season since 1909, and the present weather, warm sunshine interpersed with light showers, is ideal for growth Alfalfa on irrigated land will be ready for the first cutting early in June. Sheepmen have had a favorable lambing season, the increase in some flocks running as high as 125 per cent.

The director of co-operative organizations in the Province of Saskatchewan has already received assurances that 15,500 fleeces of wool will de marketed this year co-operatively, as against a total of 10, 000 last year. From present indications a price of 20 cents a pound is considered well within the range of possibility. Last year there was an advance of from 6½ to 8 cents a pound in the prices realized by wool growers over the prices of the previous year, and it is considered likely that 1915 will again show a substantial advance.

LOST—Bunch of keys. Return to Wainwright hotel and receive reward.

Kinsella

The United Farmers held a meeting on Saturday which was largely attended. An auction sale was held in aid of the patriotic fund and the popularity of this cause was attested by the numerous donations of poultry, butter, eggs, etc.

Mrs. Milton Urstadt spent the week end with her mother Mrs. H. Richmond. Mrs. Bert Barker has been confined to her home with a very severe cold.

Now that spring work is all finished, our young people have been amusing themselves with a round of tennis parties.

A dance was held in the Echo school last Friday evening in aid of the baseball team. Mrs. H. Richmond and J. Brown acted as chaperones. The ladies however, who freely gave their time and labor to make the affair a success, were much dissapointed in not getting the support of the community, the proceeds ammounting to only a few dollars.

Richard Luxemborg of Ponoka spent last week at the home of his cousin, Mrs. H. Richmond,

Owing to illness, Mr. R. Snyder was unable to attend the weekly baseball practice. Hopes are entertained of seeing him around again soon.

Wainwright's "S" week will commence on Wednesday, June 23. Watch for later announcements.

The usual Intercession Service in the Church of England on Thursday at 7.30

M. MECKLENBURG

SIGHT SPECIALIST

WILL BE IN

EDGERTON
June 28th, 1915

Wainwright Hotel
June 29th, 1915

IRMA
June 30th, 1915

SIT UP AND LISTEN

For 30 days beginning with June 15th, 1915 we are prepared to do your eavetroughing for 13c. per lineal ft. Better take advantage of this price and the weather at the same time—Hurry You should have a cistern in your cellar or at least a 10 bbl. tank close to back door. We do things good and in a hurry for you.

WAINWRIGHT SHEET METAL WORKS

F. W. FISH, Prop.

USE OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR WILL NOT CEASE IN UNITED STATES

"It does not seem that there is any prospect that the use of alcoholic beverages will ever cease in the United States", says Harper's Weekly", and we do not believe in compulsory total abstinence for all people. It is not practicable, and we doubt if it would be beneficial. This opinion is not based on esteem for alcoholic beverages, or on the idea that they do people good. It is based merely on observation of the habits of mankind and on some reading. You cannot run a country on the lines of an inebriate asylum, nor treat its population like patients who must be kept from drink at any cost, and whether they like it or not. An effort was made to do something like that in the army when the canteen was abolished. It has been a great failure and has helped very much to give our army the worst hospital record of any army in the civilized world. The most that can be done about drink, as we see the case, is to minimize its temptations, its manufacture and sale, favor the mild beverages rather than the stronger ones, and work out a more intelligent treatment for drunkenness and drukards".—Advt.

JUST RECIEVED

A large shipment of Domestic and foreign Tobaccos, this lot includes Waverley, Craven Mixture, Garrick, Amulet, Three Nuns, Ogdens Navy Mixture, St. Bruno, Navy Cut, Imperial Mixture, Edgeworth, Lucky Strike, Prince Albert, Tuxedo, Velvet, Westover, etc.

PALACE BILLIARD HALL

ARE YOU MEAN SPIRITED AND COWARDLY ??

Do you lack the nerve to face the man you hold a spite against ?

If so vote for the proposed Liquor Act.

You can, through it, accuse the object of your spite with illegal liquor transactions. You are thoroughly protected. Your name need never be mentioned. (Read clause 44.) The object of your spite will be held guilty until he himself proves his innocence.

The Proposed Liquor Act is full of Dangers

It means petty annoyances, petty persecutions, large financial losses, complete removal of any legislation controlling hotel accomodations.

It means class legislation, wholesale boot-legging, increased consumption of whiskey as compared to beer, loss of revenue, large sums sent annually to outside points with not one cent paid to the government.

It means dives, lawlessness and encouragement of underhand business and underhand methods.

It means that the interdict has absolutely no protection against himself, at all.

Ask any fair-minded temperance man if these things are not true. Do not ask a crank for his eyes are turned inward and they see only a self-made mental structure which he admires because he made it himself. He sees Prohibition.

THE PROPOSED LIQUOR ACT DOES NOT MEAN PROHIBITION

FOR SALE—Heavy draft team— mare and gelding, 7 years old. No further use for same. Will sell cheap for cash or take cattle in exchange. Apply Star office or J. G. Morton, S. E. ¼ 20-45-6. 7-9p

WAINWRIGHT MARKETS

The following prices will be paid in Wainwright.

PORK (dressed) per lb	8½ to 10
BEEF (dressed) " "	9 to 10
TURKEY dressed " "	14
CHICKEN dressed " "	10 to 12
FOWL dressed " "	9
EGGS, per doz.	15
BUTTER, per lb.	20 to 25
—GRAIN—	
Barley	55
No. 1 Northern	98
No. 2 Northern	95
No. 3 Northern	91
OATS	41

Winnipeg Grain

Closing Prices

WHEAT	
July	118
October	99
OATS	
July	54½
May No. 3	44
CASH PRICES WHEAT	
No. 1 Northern	118
No. 2	
No. 3	
No. 4	108
OATS	
No. 2 C.W	54
No. 3 C.W	52½
No. 1 Feed	52½
No. 2 Feed	52¼

MONEY TO LOAN

Our famous National Trust Co., Ltd. has again started Loaning money on improved farms and anyone wanting money can obtain same by applying to the Wainwright Realty Co.

Farm lands for sale on 20 year Terms

WAINWRIGHT REALTY CO.